Two Parts
12 Pages

The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

VOL. XLV ....NO. 13,915. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 26, 1896.—TWO PARTS—TWELVE PAGES. —COPYRIGHTED, 1896, BY THE NEW-YORK TIMES PUBLISHING CO. PRICE THREE CENTS.

HAITI'S PRESIDENT DEAD

FLORVILLE GELAN HIPPOLYTE AS SOLDIER AND POLITICIAN.

He Was Ferocious, Savagely Intelligent, Fearless, a Voodoo, in Fine an Excellent Ruler of His Country—Herculean Task Accomplished in the Overthrow of Legitime's Ludicrous Government and in the Subjection of Conspiracies.

PARIS, March 25.—A dispatch has been received at the Haitian Bank here saying that Gen. Hippolyte, President of the Haitian Republic, is dead. The dispatch gives the cause of his death as apoplexy. No announcement has been received at the Haitian Embassy.

Florville Gélan Hippolyte was ferocious, savagely intelligent, fearless, a voodoo—in fine, an excellent ruler of Haiti.

Among his predecessors, Dessalines was killed in a riot, Pétion died of a broken heart, Christophe shot himself, Boyer was deposed and exiled to Jamaica, Hérard Rivière was banished, Pierrot was deposed, Soulouque was deposed, Geffrard was deposed, Salnave was shot, and Riche died of a prolonged debauch. Only Boisrond Canal, who was President from 1876 to 1879, could live at Port au Prince after his retirement, but even he lived in constant fear of

Florville Gelan Hippolyte.

trouble. He was not a hero that the Haitians could admire, although the army would have supported him when Légitime threatened his arrest. Hippolyte was admired by the entire north in Haiti.

His bravery had the glamour of European sanction. He was an officer of the Cap Haitien in 1865, when Geffrard besieged the town. The civil authorities had heedlessly offended the British, and these, six months after Geffrard's army began a series of ineffective assaults which might have furnished material for an epic poem if the Haitians were not hopelessly prosaic, blew up the ramparts, demolished the forts, and dispersed the defenders. These, with the single exception of Hippolyte, tried to escape punishment and begged for mercy. Geffrard exempted him from the summary sentence of death which was pronounced against the chiefs among the vanquished, and the official report of the victory to the British Government, said: "We were the first to regret the extremes to which we have been driven at Cap Haitien. It gives us pleasure to state that we have met an enemy who were assuredly weaker than ourselves, but who were worthy of us."

When Hippolyte became Senator he caused the property which had been confiscated from Geffrard after the insurrection which overthrew him in 1867 to be returned to him. Hippolyte's principal adversary in the Senate was François Denis Légitime. The latter was a Cabinet Minister under Salomon, and had a reputation for honesty, having risen to his position in the public service from the lowest grade of clerkship through all the stages of official dignity. President Salomon feared him, and decreed his banishment.

The people revolted, called upon Boisrond Canal to lead them, and forced Salomon to a determination to resign. The latter chose as his successor Gen. Seide Télémaque, who governed the northern district, Hippolyte's stronghold. Hippolyte advised him to take the Presidency by force of arms, not to accept it as an act of grace from the President, since Légitime's supporters were loudly clamorous. Télémaque took up arms at Cap Haitien in August, 1888, and Salomon issued a proclamation placing the town under martial law and declaring the General a traitor. Anselme Prophète and Hérard Forest were appointed Generals of Salomon's army, with instructions to raze Port au Prince if it harbored citizens not devoted to the President. Boisrond Canal took the City of Port au Prince by a division of his forces as comical as an Offenbachian plan of battle, and deposed Salomon.

Télémaque then marched on the city to claim the Presidency, but the admirers of Légitime had already recalled him from Kingston, and it was decided to convene the Constitutional Assembly for an election. Meanwhile, a provisional Government was formed, with Boisrond Canal for President, Télémaque, War and Navy Minister, and Hippolyte, Minister of Police and Public Safety.

The delegates of the south favored Légitime, those of the north Télémaque, and as the returns of the elections for delegates were received, they indicated, without doubt, the latter's election. The followers of Légitime formed an insurrection against the provisional Government, and, as Télémaque, the evening of Sept. 29, went out of his house to take command of his troops, he was killed by a rifle shot, the origin of which was never verified.

The northern members of the Constitutional Assembly vowed vengeance against Légitime, but instead of retaining their seats and defeating him by a ballot, they, led by Hippolyte, quitted the city, to found in the north a provisional Government, having Hippolyte at its head while Légitime usurped the Presidency with votes of southern delegates.

Hippolyte accomplished a herculean task. The north was without navy, army, ammunition, or money. Its ports were blockaded. Légitime had a fleet in the harbor of Port au Prince, well stocked garrisons, and the Treasury of the Banque Nationale. Hippolyte drilled troops, obtained gunboats from the President of San Domingo, the services of Mason Cooper, an American, as Admiral, provisions, and the moral support of Mgr. Hillion, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Port au Prince, besides the resentment of some of the most important citizens of the capital against the extravagant expenditures of Légitime's Ministers.

It is necessary to keep relative conditions in mind. Haitian Ministers and Generals are ludicrous, and one would laugh at them perpetually if they were not occasionally brutal. Victor Cochinat described them with such realism in Paris that the Haitian Government recalled him and gave him a fortune for fear of daily ridicule. Haitian army officers carry the luggage of travelers, wear parts of uniforms, and are perfectly barefooted. Their names are Hippolyte when they have read Racine, Télémaque when they have read Fénelon, or Saint-Preux when they have read Rousseau. If they were not under a republican form of Government their names would be as they were in the time of Soulouque—they would be Ducs de la Panade and Princes de la Marmelade. When they are rich and have been educated in Paris they are grotesque.

Hippolyte marshaled an army which was frankly barbarous or dazzlingly solemn. Some intelligent persons surrounded him. His Minister of War was not chosen because his name was Turenne, but because he had some ability as a soldier that the great Turenne himself might have used. His Minister of Justice and of Foreign Affairs, Espinasse, was not entirely ignorant of international law. Hippolyte himself had some instruction.

Three of the five departments of the republic, and the Arondissement of Jacmel, which was Légitime's district, supported Hippolyte because he dazzled them by the splendor of his pretensions to learning and because he had much physical force, but also because they felt that he idealized in his personality their strange ambitions and their fetichism.

Légitime captured Ozama July 1, 1889; but Hippolyte besieged Port au Prince July 19, took Arcahai July 24, took La Coupe Aug. 6, and massacred its prisoners, bribed Dardignac to surrender at Jacmel, rallied Léogane, Petite Rivière, and Petite Goave, and finally captured Port au Prince.

He was elected President Oct. 27, 1889, and began a Government of political tolerance, granting amnesty by proclamation Dec. 31, 1891, and permitting Légitime to live undisturbed at Port au Prince. But leaders, as soon as they were permitted to utter opinions, expressed dissatisfaction at his distribution of patronage among his former enemies of the south. Exiled aspirants for his office united under Gen. Manigat and formed a conspiracy in which Cabinet officers were implicated. In December an attempt to kill Hippolyte was made by three men, who were captured and summarily executed. The President then enforced a despotic military régime.

In August, 1892, Gens. Monplaisir and Arneaux chartered at Kingston the schooner William Irving and tried to smuggle into Haiti a cargo of rifles and cartridges in order to raise an insurrection on the south coast. They were unable to land, and, returning to Kingston Harbor, threw their arms overboard, but were detected, and in May, 1893, were tried by the British courts for violating the Foreign Enlistment act, and fined $1,000 each. Hippolyte sent an army of 2,500 men to the border, and President Heureaux of Santo Domingo, suspecting a design to aid the revolutionists of his country, sent an equal force to meet the Haitians. The two Presidents came to an agreement that neither country should give refuge to exiled citizens nor permit a foreign country to obtain territorial rights on the island. The latest reports which the President's Government gave were reports of conspiracies undone by assassination.

FOR A SOUND-MONEY POLICY.

Bankers in the Movement—What Mr. Hentz Says of the Outlook.

Banks have enlisted in the sound-money campaign begun by the Chamber of Commerce, and are sending out to their correspondents throughout the country an appeal urging them to join in the movement for unequivocal declarations in favor of the gold standard by the National Conventions of the two great parties. The plan is to secure the election of sound-money delegates. The American Bankers' Association has committed itself to the movement through its Executive Committee, and will be active in its support.

In addition to the banking influence, it is believed that merchants will use their power to the same end, and that delegates to the conventions will be given to understand that parrying with the financial question will not be tolerated.

Henry Hentz's recent intimation, given out by him as Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce Committee, that failure by the two great parties to declare for a single standard would justify an independent nomination by business men on a sound-money basis, seems to have had the effect intended. Mr. Hentz has just returned from Chicago, where he went in the interest of the original movement. He said yesterday in regard to the visit:

"The feeling for sound money is becoming strong everywhere. Business men are fully convinced that we must rid ourselves of the money question before a basis for enduring prosperity can be firmly established. In Chicago I found business men were for sound money, Republicans and Democrats alike. They will not vote for a party that straddles or evades the question.

"I see that reports are circulated to the effect that President Cleveland is active in the gold campaign. I have not talked with Mr. Cleveland, nor has he written to me, but I know he is much in earnest on the subject, as is also Secretary Carlisle. The President believes that no party can win unless it comes out for sound money. He wants to see the Democrats nominate a gold-standard man.

"From what I learned in the West, Indiana will declare for gold, and probably both parties will favor sound money. Chicago is as strong for a gold standard as New-York. The feeling seems to be that we can wait for a new tariff, but we cannot exist with bad money. Business men realize that the production of gold is increasing, and that there is a sufficiency in sight to meet all needs. At the same time, the actual value of silver has not decreased for the past three years.

"I am now assured that one or both of the great parties will come out boldly for the gold standard, so it will not be necessary to hold a business men's convention."

BROOKLYN MEN TO BE IGNORED.

The Greater New-York Bill to be Passed by Order of Mr. Platt.

ALBANY, March 25.—The Brooklyn men who tried retaliation against Mr. Platt in the State Convention last night are likely to learn within twenty-four hours that two can play at that game. They carried out their threat to oppose the machine candidate for Presidential honors if Mr. Platt insisted on passing the Greater New-York bill against their wishes. The Greater New-York bill will be up in the Assembly to-morrow, and, now that the Brooklyn men have gone out of their way to oppose Mr. Platt, Mr. Platt will show them no mercy.

The Greater New-York bill will be passed over their heads to-morrow by a vote which will be made as large as machine methods can make it. There has been active work to-day to get all the straggling Assemblymen into the chamber to-morrow, and to roll up a larger vote for consolidation than there would otherwise have been. The Brooklyn men may make all the threats of fighting Gov. Morton that they please, and neither Gov. Morton nor the machine leaders will yield a peg. The Brooklyn men's hand has been seen, and the Governor's friends feel that they have nothing to lose.

There has been no time since the bill was amended to its present form when its passage has been at all doubtful, although some have feared that when it shall return from the Mayors of the three cities, without the approval of Mayor Wurster, there might be difficulty in passing it a second time. But the action of the Brooklyn delegates in the convention, it is thought, settled that. They took the position of open defiance to Mr. Platt and the candidate who will receive the machine's support at St. Louis, and every Senator and Assemblyman who values his standing in the Republican organization will be told that a vote against the Greater New-York bill will be considered a quasi-indorsement of the men who voted in the State Convention to substitute the names of Messrs. Jewett and Thomas for those of Platt and Lauterbach. A hint of this sort will be all that is needed.

The bill, which is to come before the Assembly to-morrow is the one which the Senate passed two weeks ago. It appears as the special order for the day, on its third reading and final passage. Ample time will be given for debate upon it, and amendments may be proposed if the Brooklyn men see fit to make their fight for a referendum or for resubmission. Then the bill will be passed. The machine leaders say to-night they expect not more than 30 out of a possible 150 votes may be cast against it.

No High Hats in Ohio Theatres.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 25.—The Fosdick bill, to prohibit the wearing of high hats by women in theatres was passed in the House last night. The bill nearly passed two weeks ago, under suspension of the rules, but was prevented from going through by Mr. Stewart's amendment, adding six months' imprisonment to the penalty of a fine. Mr. Stewart withdrew this amendment yesterday. Mr. Bosler offered an amendment fining the manager of an opera house or theatre $10 for permitting a person to wear an obstruction in the shape of a hat or headgear, and the amendment was agreed to. After considerable humorous discussion, the bill was passed amid cheers. It now goes to the Senate.

Levied on a Statue of Hancock.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—A bronze statue of Gen. Hancock, which is to be erected on Pennsylvania Avenue reservation, near Seventh Street, in this city, has been levied upon for a debt of $60. The pedestal has been in readiness for some time, and the statue, which was cast in Providence, R. I., has been lying at the Pennsylvania freight house for several days. H. J. Ellicott, the sculptor, gave an order to a man who was publishing an illustrated biography of dignitaries, but when he learned the character of the publication refused to pay the $60 demanded, and the publisher thereupon levied upon the bronze statue to secure payment.

DEATH OF GEN. CASEY

STRICKEN WITH PARALYSIS IN A WASHINGTON STREET CAR.

Was Going to the New Congressional Library Building, the Construction of Which He Was Superintending—His Successful Career in the Army—Retired as Chief of Engineers May 10, 1895—Strong Business and Personal Traits.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Brig. Gen. Thomas Lincoln Casey, retired, late Chief of Engineers United States Army, died at his home in this city at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

Gen. Casey, accompanied by his son, was on his way to his office in the new Congressional Library Building, of the construction of which he had charge, and became ill in a street car. Death was apparently due to paralysis of the heart, superinduced by acute indigestion.

"A vigorous administration, a skill in his profession, and an unsullied integrity have characterized the execution by him of the varied and important duties confided to his charge," was the eulogy of Gen. Casey contained in the concluding paragraph of the general orders issued May 10, 1895, announcing his retirement from active service.

Gen. Casey was the son and the grandson of soldiers. His father was Gen. Silas Casey, and a brother of that name, Capt. Silas Casey of the United States Navy, survives him. He was born at Madison Barracks, Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., May 10, 1831. He was appointed to the United States Military Academy as cadet at large in 1848, and four years later graduated at the head of his class.

Entering the Engineer Corps as Second Lieutenant in 1852, he was assigned to duty in connection with works of improvement in Delaware River and Bay.

At the outbreak of the civil war he was sent to New-England as Superintending Engineer of the permanent defenses and field fortifications on the coast of Maine. He was brevetted Lieutenant Colonel and Colonel in March, 1865, "for faithful and meritorious services during the war." He was sent to Europe in 1873 on official business.

While serving as Superintending Engineer of Public Buildings and Grounds in the District of Columbia, he was placed in charge of the Potomac Aqueduct, and to him also was committed the completion of the State, War and Navy Departments Building, and the Washington National Monument, and the construction of the Medical Museum and Library.

He was President of the Board of Engineers for fortifications and other public works at New-York from 1886 to July 6, 1888, when he was appointed Brigadier General and Chief of Engineers United States Army by President Cleveland. He was charged by act of Congress in October, 1889, with the construction of the Congressional Library Building, and in appreciation of his ability Congress continued him after retirement in charge of the work. It was in pursuance of this duty that Gen. Casey was stricken down.

The War Department was informed of Gen. Casey's death. Appropriate action will be taken when the family has been consulted.

The death of Gen. Casey removes one of the best-known and most active Government officers. Besides being in charge of work on the Library of Congress Building, he was at the time of his death a member of several boards.

While Chief Engineer of the army he disbursed the immense sums which were annually allotted to the War Department for rivers and harbors, and no contract could be made without his signature. He was held personally accountable for every dollar of public funds spent for this purpose, for the completion of the Washington Monument, of the State, War, and Navy Building, and of the new library edifice.

He was Chief of Engineers seven years, and it is estimated that he personally directed the disbursement of nearly $75,000,000. His service in this particular was of great value to the Government. He had more discretion and capacity to use it than most officials, and he made contracts for the benefit of the Government.

He personally directed the contract work in Washington for which he was responsible. He took a proper pride in the progress and economy of the work on the new library building, and was to have completed it within the time limit and for much less than the estimate or the funds available, a remarkable state of affairs in Government work.

There was a proposition to make Gen. Casey Supervising Architect on his retirement from the army and to have him direct the work on and control the designing of public structures throughout the country. The idea was opposed by architects, who regarded the place as one belonging to their profession rather than to that of engineering.

Gen. Casey had no special ambition for the work, which is responsible and exacting, but the result would have been advantageous even under the proposed system of appointing civilian architects to superintend the construction of Government edifices.

Gen. Casey was not generally a popular man. In manner he was oftentimes brusque. He had a habit of speaking his mind to every one, and where he was right he was never influenced by position, wealth, or power. His candor made him many bitter enemies, but those who realized his worth, who understood the service he was rendering the Government, and who appreciated his integrity, had great admiration for the man.

He had many controversies with other officers of the War Department, for he was a progressive, prompt officer himself, who had little patience with Government procrastination. One of the last incidents of his career as Chief of Engineers was a tilt he had with Assistant Secretary of War Doe.

Mr. Doe came from Wisconsin, where he had been Adjutant General of the State Militia. He found many opportunities for criticising bureau chiefs, some of whom rebelled against the rebukes of a man so much younger in years and military experience. Among those who engaged with much energy in the conflict with the Assistant Secretary was Gen. Casey.

The trouble grew out of an indorsement made by Mr. Doe on papers which came from Gen. Casey's office. The Chief of Engineers immediately started for the White House and entered personal and forcible complaint against Mr. Doe. The course he adopted is said to have made life more agreeable for the bureau chiefs.

Family Murdered, Then Burned.

ALMA, Wis., March 25.—It has been discovered that the family of G. F. Oldhouse, who were burned in their house March 6., were first murdered. The family consisted of father, mother, and five children. A detective yesterday found the head of Mr. Oldhouse. In it were discovered two bullet holes. When the skull of Mrs. Oldhouse was brought out it was seen that the farmer's wife had been killed by some blunt instrument. A neighbor reports that Mr. Oldhouse had $500 in the house a day or two before the fire.

Deer Have Not Suffered.

ALBANY, March 25.—Chief Game Protector Pond says that the month has been extremely cold in the woods and snow has fallen in many places through the Adirondacks to a depth of four feet or more. Nevertheless, the outlook for the successful wintering of deer is fully as good as in past years, there being no crust on the snow to offer a severe obstacle to the traveling of the animals from place to place in search of food. Up to the beginning of March the Winter was very favorable for the deer.

Shortage in a Kentucky Bank.

LEXINGTON, Ky., March 25.—William M. Shipp and C. W. Stone, cashier and bookkeeper, respectively, of the Deposit Bank of Midway, Woodford County, Ky., were required to resign their positions by the Directors of the institution two weeks ago. R. H. Courtney, a bank expert of this city, was employed to straighten the books. He has found that there is a shortage in the bank which will probably foot up $40,000. The investigation is not half completed.

BIG FIRE IN SAYVILLE.

Three Buildings Burned—Aid Sent from Surrounding Towns.

SAYVILLE, L. I., March 25.—Sayville had a fire to-night that at one time threatened to burn down the town. As it was, the aid of the fire departments from West Sayville, Sayville, and Bayport was needed. As soon as the fire showed signs of spreading to the whole business section alarms were sent to these towns, and to Patchogue.

The fire was started in Ellsworth Crum's clothing store by a boy named Camburn. The boy went to blow out a lamp in one of the show windows, and the lamp fell and exploded.

The whole front of the store was in flames in an instant. The alarm of fire was sounded, and the Sayville companies responded immediately. The fire gained on the firemen so rapidly that alarms were sent out to several other towns. Patchogue, five miles away, sent out a squad of firemen that got stuck in the muddy roads and did not reach Sayville.

The fire spread to Hauser's big bakery, where in the upper floors were the sleeping rooms of Hauser's family and several workmen. The smoke filled the bakery so completely that it required courageous work to get the children from the building before the whole structure was a mass of flames.

The fire, fanned by a stiff west wind, burned fiercely, and the big streams of water that were poured upon the flames had no effect whatever for some time. These two buildings were completely burned out before the fire reached the store of William Lectus. The roof and upper story of this building were burned off before the streams of water being poured upon the flames had any effect.

All the companies of firemen, some of which were from the other towns, worked in harmony.

The row in which the three stores stood stands among many business buildings, and for a long time the firemen have looked for an even worse fire than this one. The row was known as "Tinderbox Row."

While several companies poured streams of water upon the burning buildings other companies were drenching the surrounding stores to prevent any possible chance of the flames spreading. When the flames were finally gotten under control the three stores had been burned. Some of Lectus's stock will be saved from the ruins. All of Crum's and Hauser's possessions were burned. The boy Camburn had his hands burned from the oil as it blazed in the window before he escaped to the street.

The fire companies were under command of Foreman Robinson. The Patchogue firemen received word that their help was wanted a minute after the alarm was given. The engine companies had to abandon the run to Sayville, owing to the heavy, muddy roads, but the Euclid Hose Company got to the fire shortly after they received notice of it.

The damage is not yet known, but will amount to a large sum.

People from miles around came into town by wagon and bicycles to see the fire.

THE BIG FAILURE IN TEXAS.

Leon & H. Blum, It Is Said, Can Pay Their $2,000,000 Debt.

GALVESTON, Texas, March 25.—The one subject of conversation to-day in Texas is the failure of Leon & H. Blum, involving over $2,000,000, which the assets, it is said, will fully cover. The firm had been in existence forty-three years, and had built up a wonderful credit, especially in New-York. Sympathy is expressed on all sides for the firm and the individual members thereof, who were held in the highest esteem.

Neither the assignee, B. Adoue, or his bank, is a creditor of the assigned firm. Owing to the multiplicity of the firm's affairs no statement accompanied the instrument. The assignee to-night said:

"I was asked to accept this trust without any conditions, save those named in the assignment, and, after considering all the circumstances, felt it my duty to accept. I have taken charge of the business, but until all necessary information is before me I prefer not to make any statement."

It will be some few days before stock is fully taken, although over 150 persons are employed in the work.

The Firm's Good Credit in New-York.

The failure of the firm of Leon & H. Blum of Galveston, Texas, was a surprise to the dry goods trade in this city, as its assets, it was said, were $1,600,000 on Jan. 1, exclusive of real estate, and its liabilities $600,000.

The firm purchased most of its goods in New-York, and its credit here was of the best.

Hyman Blum, the partner who manages the agency here, said yesterday that he had received no details of the failure. The firm has, it is said, about 100 creditors here, but the extent of the liabilities due in this city could not be learned yesterday. Blumenstiel & Hirsch have received claims from several creditors aggregating $30,000, but have not yet taken any action.

A CHICAGO CONFIDENCE NOVELTY.

"Kleptomaniac's" Accomplice Paid in Counterfeits for Goods Taken.

CHICAGO, March 25.—A new confidence trick was played yesterday by two men on Leopold Orenstein, a Clark Street merchant, the loss being watches and jewelry valued at $267. A carriage stopped at the merchant's place and two men alighted, one a fine-looking elderly person, with a wild, wandering gaze and an ostentatious display of fine jewelry and costly clothing. His companion acted as his valet.

While the elderly swindler was examining the jewelry the other whispered to Mr. Orenstein that his master was a confirmed kleptomaniac, and payment on the spot would be made for any goods which the unfortunate man might take, the merchant being reassured by a show of bills in the supposed servant's hands.

The goods were taken, the owner counted the value, and was given a roll of bills. After the swindlers left the store the roll was found to be counterfeit, except a ten-dollar bill.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

United States Attorney for Connecticut and Five Lieutenants.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The President sent to the Senate to-day the following nominations: C. W. Comstock, United States Attorney for the District of Connecticut.

To be Second Lieutenants: Corps. H. A. Sievert, E. H. Shaw, and H. B. Turman, and Sergts. W. H. Cochran and H. F. Rethers.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 25.—Charles W. Comstock is a resident of Montville and a practicing lawyer at Norwich. He was Clerk of the Connecticut Senate during the dead-lock session of 1891 and the session of 1893.

The term of George P. McLean, the present United States Attorney, expires March 27. The position is worth from $2,500 to $3,000 a year.

Will Command the New-York.

Capt. Frederick Watkins of the American Line steamship Paris, overhauling at Philadelphia, was in command of the steamship New-York when she sailed yesterday, for the second time since Capt. Grant resigned. He will remain in command permanently, and his place on the Paris will be taken by Capt. Passou of the Red Star Line steamship Kensington, who was formerly first officer of the Paris. The steamship St. Louis, due here next Saturday, will go to Philadelphia for alterations to her funnels, and will remain out of service until June.

Judge Aspinall Reproves Jurors.

A jury in the County Court, Brooklyn, yesterday acquitted James Beyer and William Hanley, on trial for burglary in the second degree. In discharging the jury Judge Aspinall said the verdict was a miscarriage of justice. Both these men," he said, "are jailbirds, and there is no doubt they are guilty. They should have been convicted. Were it not for the fact that the present panel of jurors is a small one, I would dispense with the services of you gentlemen for the rest of the term."

KILLED BY AN ELEPHANT

LION TAMER SCOTT PAID FOR HIS RIDE WITH HIS LIFE AT CHICAGO.

Gypsy Resents Her Keeper's Attempt to Direct Her Movements and Beats Him to Death with Her Trunk—A Woman's Brave Battle with the Enraged Pachyderm—A Building Wrecked and the Police Defied by the Beast.

CHICAGO, March 25.—W. H. Harris's big elephant Gypsy became unmanageable at Winter quarters on the West Side this afternoon, and before she could be got under control, killed her keeper, tore down a frame building, and created an excitement which drew thousands of people to the scene.

Harris's circus is quartered at the corner of Roby and Jackson Street in a six-story brick building, and Gypsy occupies the greater part of the first floor. Her regular keeper is Bernard Shea, but Shea is at present in Omaha, and the animal was temporarily in charge of Frank Scott, a lion tamer.

Scott this afternoon took Gypsy out for a ride in the alley. Gypsy did not seem inclined to stop at the boundary of the alley, and Scott gave her a jab with an iron hook. The beast became enraged, and, throwing her keeper from her head, where he had been riding, proceeded to pound him with her trunk, and succeeded in killing him and knocking him through a board fence.

Mrs. Harris came to the rescue with a pitchfork. She was knocked down, but pluckily jumped up and gave the brute battle. She soon had blood streaming from wounds in the elephant's side. Gypsy ran toward the end of the alley. Here was standing a large crowd, and many were the bruises received in the scattering which took place when the elephant started out of the alley.

Gypsy did not go far, but went back for Scott, who, in the meantime, had been moved into a wooden building just opposite the elephant's quarters. The animal knocked in the whole side of the building in her efforts to get at the man again.

Mr. Harris had sent for all the bread and cake that could be bought in the neighborhood, and also telephoned for Claude Orton, his horse trainer, who soon arrived. The elephant quieted down somewhat while she was eating fifty loaves of bread, a large number of cakes, and other delicacies which were placed before her. After she had finished eating, she walked into her barn and the heavy doors were shut after her.

The door had no sooner been shut than the elephant, with one blow, shattered it and ran out again. By this time every street in the vicinity was crowded with excited people. Three wagonloads of police came to the rescue, but could do nothing further than keep back the crowds. None of them wanted to undertake the job of chaining the enraged beast, and it was impossible to kill her with their small-calibre weapons.

The elephant had her own way for about four hours, when she went back into her stall and allowed Orton to chain her.

Harris has owned the animal for five years, and has had no trouble with her before.

Frank Scott's right name is unknown. He would never tell who he was, and although he had been with the Harris circus for six years, no one knows anything of him except that he went under an assumed name. His body is now in the hands of an undertaker, and will be buried from the home of Mr. Harris.

E. M. HALL KILLS HIMSELF.

Found Dead in Cincinnati—Had a Life Policy for $10,000.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 25.—E. M. Hall, alias E. J. West, of New-York was found dead in his room, in the Newmarket Hotel, here last night. He had been in this city since March 16. He had evidently committed suicide by taking morphine, a bottle of that drug being found in his room, together with several bottles of whisky and wine, partially empty.

Hall went to his room about midnight Monday, and, as he failed to appear, his room was broken open last night. In his pocket was a letter addressed to his wife in New-York, stating that her conduct was the cause of his habits.

He had several manuscripts of unfinished stories in his pockets and other documents indicating that he was a reporter for a New-York newspaper. An insurance policy for $10,000 was also found.

E. M. Hall worked for a short period on one of the local dailies. Later he became connected with a weekly publication. He married Fanny Gideon, an actress. His newspaper career began in Chicago. Subsequently he got into trouble in Denver, but escaped imprisonment. Hall left here for the West six weeks ago. At times he passed under the name of E. J. West. He pretended to be a brother of Blakeley Hall, and, Mr. Hall says, drew drafts on him in several Western towns. Blakeley Hall repudiates any relationship. Friends say young Hall was addicted to the use of morphine, and that his death must have resulted from an accidental overdose.

STOLE REGISTERED LETTERS.

Messenger Lydon at Dobbs Ferry, Detected, Confesses His Crime.

Michael A. Lydon, a mail messenger at Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., confessed to having stolen registered letters. Commissioner Alexander yesterday held him for the Grand Jury's action in $2,000 bail.

The specific charge against Lydon is that he abstracted a letter containing $15, and addressed to John Carolan, 357 East Fiftieth Street, this city, from the mails. The letter containing the money was found on the prisoner when he was arrested by Post Office Inspectors Morris and Coleman. Messenger Lydon was watched last Monday night while he was taking the registered letter pouch to the station at Dobbs Ferry, and was seen to cut a slit in the canvas bag, through which he took out one of the letters. After that he tied the strap around the middle of the bag and hung it on the arm of the "catching post." Lydon was arrested, and, while being brought to this city, admitted his guilt, as well as his responsibility for the disappearance of the other registered mail matter, regarding which complaint had been made.

Mr. Roosevelt Before the Grand Jury.

Theodore Roosevelt, President of the Police Board, and Chief of Police Conlin, were before the Grand Jury yesterday. It was reported that their presence was due to an investigation being conducted by the Grand Jury into the affairs of the House of Detention. A committee of the jury visited the place several days ago, and it was reported that the sanitary arrangements were found to be deficient and the accommodations inefficient. It is expected that the jury will make a presentment against the place.

Three Women Hurt in a Collision.

BALTIMORE, March 25.—Three women were injured in a collision of two passenger trains under Guilford Avenue Bridge, near Union Station, this afternoon. The accident was caused by the failure of air brakes to work. Mrs. Dr. Woodward was cut about the legs and bruised, Mrs. Sarah Leopold was cut about the face and head, and Miss Minnie T. Farren received several cuts and bruises. Other passengers were shaken up, bruised, and badly frightened.

Richard Cullum Lived 96 Years.

SAG HARBOR, L. I., March 25.—Richard Cullum, ninety-six years old, the oldest resident in this place, died to-day. He was born in England. He leaves many children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren.

SUSPENDED FOR ONE YEAR.

Stock Exchange Man Disciplined for Dealings with Consolidated.

Albert A. Drake, a member of the Stock Exchange since 1859, and at one time on its Governing Committee, was suspended from the Exchange yesterday for one year. The charge against him was that he maintained relations with the Consolidated Exchange, in violation of Stock Exchange rules.

Suspicion had attached to Mr. Drake for a long time, but means of formulating a complaint were not provided until about three weeks ago, when George G. Turner confessed inability to meet his obligations. Mr. Turner failed without having contracts at the Stock Exchange. It was supposed that he had become involved in operations he had undertaken for or with members of the Consolidated Exchange.

Mr. Turner made headquarters at Mr. Drake's office, at 9 New Street. It was said that Mr. Drake cleared for him, and thus facilitated his Consolidated Exchange transactions. The complaint against Mr. Drake involved Mr. Turner, but as he was under suspension because of his failure, the Governing Committee yesterday dealt only with the case against Mr. Drake. Statements were taken from both men.

After the meeting it was officially announced that the Governing Committee intended to break up all relations between Stock Exchange members and the Consolidated Exchange, and that any member maintaining such relations might expect to be severely disciplined. Suspension for one year is an uncommonly harsh punishment.

LEFT THEM FIVE DOLLARS APIECE.

Breaking Up of "The Great Brooklyn Handicap" Company.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., March 25.—"The Great Brooklyn Handicap" company, of which Harry Mattenhall of Kalamazoo, Mich., was the manager, broke up here to-day under circumstances which are unique, to say the least. The company was gorgeously billed, and one of the most striking features advertised was a great race-track scene.

When the company arrived at the Opera House it developed that the horses used in this scene had been nipped by a financial frost, and the big grand stand was afterward turned over to local creditors. The show had a poor house, and when the curtain went down Manager Mattenhall was not accessible. The "heavy man" strode the streets half the night, declaring he would have the manager's heart's blood. It developed that Mattenhall owed not only two weeks' salaries, but had borrowed money from the villain of the piece to pay expenses, which he had neglected to repay. He left $5 for each person in the troupe, which was enough to pay their fares to New-York.

GEORGE W. BAKER'S HOUSE BURNED.

Richmond Hill Firemen Would Not Cross a Street to Save It.

JAMAICA, L. I., March 25.—Fire destroyed the residence of George W. Baker, in Dunton, at 4 o'clock this morning. Mr. Baker and his family were aroused by a passerby, and escaped in their night clothing. The loss is $10,000; insurance, $5,000.

The house is on the east side of Van Wyck Avenue, which is the dividing line between the villages of Jamaica and Richmond Hill. The Richmond Hill firemen refused to aid in extinguishing the flames, because the house was just outside their district. The fire was finally extinguished by the Jamaica firemen. It is thought that an overheated range in the kitchen caused the fire.

A FAMILY SILVER WEDDING.

Father and Mother, Son and Daughter Celebrate the Same Day.

ELIZABETH, N. J., March 25.—Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Baldwin, Sr., and Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Baldwin, Jr., celebrated last night, in the home of the former, 931 South Street, the twenty-fifth anniversary of their marriage.

The elder Baldwin was married twenty-five years ago yesterday to his second wife, and her daughter was married the same day to Mr. Baldwin's son.

Both couples have since led a happy life. The celebration of the double anniversary was attended by a large number of friends, who brought many handsome silver gifts.

GEN. HARRISON MUST WAIT.

Delay on a Resolution to Permit Him to Accept Medals.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—In the Senate to-day a joint resolution authorizing Benjamin Harrison to accept certain medals presented to him by the Governments of Brazil and Spain during the term of his office as President of the United States was reported by Senator Sherman, who asked that it be put upon its passage.

"Let that resolution go over," Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.,) objected, and it went over until to-morrow.

The Senate joint resolution to authorize Profs. Newcomb and Hall, United States Navy, to accept decorations from the French Government was adopted.

H. S. BELLOWS'S NARROW ESCAPE.

While Ill and Helpless His Bedspread Became Ignited.

United States Commissioner Henry S. Bellows, who has been confined to his home, 313 Halsey Street, Brooklyn, for several weeks, had a narrow escape from fire a few nights ago.

Mr. Bellows was lying in bed, and in some unknown manner the carpet in his room became afire, and soon the spread on his bed was in flames.

Mr. Bellows's daughter, happening to pass through the room, pulled the burning spread from the bed, and quickly extinguished the flames.

SIX WOMEN ON THIS JURY.

Equal Representation of the Sexes in a South Dakota Divorce Case.

BROOKINGS, S. D., March 25.—By order of the Court and consent of counsel on both sides, six men and six women compose the jury impaneled to hear the case of Phipps vs. Phipps, an action for divorce and the custody of a minor child, now in progress here before District Judge Andrews.

The jury will endeavor to return special findings, the Court having reserved to itself the right of deciding on the general verdict, as well as that of accepting or rejecting the findings.

They Want a Water Christening.

DES MOINES, Iowa, March 25.—The people of Moulton have adopted resolutions asking Gov. Drake to cause his daughter, Miss Mary Lord Drake, to use water instead of wine in christening the battleship Iowa, in Philadelphia, next Saturday. The country press of the State has indorsed the idea. The Governor and his party left for Philadelphia to-night.

Severe Gale in Colorado.

DENVER, March 25.—With abnormally warm temperature and the sun brightly shining, the wind blew a gale all day, reaching fifty-eight miles an hour at noon. Considerably damage to property occurred. This morning, at Leadville, Col., an elevation of 11,000 feet, clouds hung over the city so densely that the street lamps had to be lighted.

To Close Exchange Good Friday.

It was decided yesterday by the Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange to close the Exchange on Good Friday. There will be a vote at the Cotton Exchange to-day on a petition for closing both Friday and Saturday of next week. The Produce Exchange will vote next Tuesday on Good Friday closing.

PLATT MEN DISTURBED

RESOLUTION IN FAVOR OF McKINLEY NOT TO THEIR LIKING.

Mr. Lauterbach Says It Was Simply a Demonstration Against Mr. Platt and Himself—It Was Said that the Greater New-York Measure Is to be Pushed at Once to Punish the Kings County Delegates for Their Audacity.

Echoes of the Republican State Convention for the election of delegates at large to the National Convention to be held in St. Louis were as plentiful yesterday as were the cheers at the convention Tuesday night.

The fact that 109 delegates had voted in favor of the McKinley-for-second-choice resolution disturbed the Platt men more than they cared to admit. "It was nothing, absolutely nothing, but opposition to Mr. Platt," was the explanation offered by some of the best Republican politicians in the city. This was a very convenient way of disposing of the outburst against Gov. Morton in the convention.

Mr. Platt attributed the large vote in favor of the McKinley resolution that came from the Kings County delegation to his Greater New-York legislative schemes. Mr. Platt's friends also said at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night that the Greater New-York measure would be ordered to be pushed through the Legislature to-day so as to quickly punish the Kings County delegates for their anti-Morton action in the

the Morton boom in this State are sincerely desirous of his nomination?"

"It would not be proper for any one to impugn the motives of other men in such a matter."

"What do you think are the chances of ex-President Harrison's renomination?"

"Harrison's name is not mentioned in that connection in the West."

Mr. Kerens spoke of the preparations made in St. Louis for the convention.

"We will have the best accommodations in the world," he said. "The convention hall will be like a World's Fair building, and will seat 12,000 persons. There will be a door at the end of every aisle, or twenty-four in all, so that the entire audience may pass in or out within a few minutes, and without confusion. The walls will be plastered. There will be galleries to which entrance will be gained not from the inside, but from the outside, so that the up-stairs and down-stairs crowds will not come into collision. The building will be in the City Park.

"The building, which will be of wood, will be 260 by 180 feet, and will cover an area of 46,800 square feet. A skylight 180 by 100 feet will afford light to the gathering by day, and the building will be illuminated by electricity at night. The building will cost $50,000. The speakers' platform will occupy a position on one side of the hall. Directly behind the platform will be seated the members of the National Committee, and they will be flanked on either side by reporters' tables. Behind these there will be accommodations for 200 telegraph operators.

"The 924 delegates to the convention will be seated in three rows of seats, in the centre of the hall, which will be so arranged that no pillars will obstruct their view, and on either side of the delegates will be seats for 462 alternates. The open area will be surrounded by tiers of seats for spectators, and above these will hang the four galleries. The band stand will be in one of the galleries. The architect who designed the wigwam is Isaac S. Taylor of St. Louis. As the hall will be in the centre of the city, it will be easy of access for the delegates and visitors."

IN SUPT. PIERCE'S FAVOR.

Many Witnesses Tell of His Whippings and His Kindness.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., March 25.—The investigation by Referee Daniel W. Guernsey into the charges against the management of the Westchester Temporary Home for Destitute Children was resumed in the courtroom of the Court House to-day. Ex-County Judge Isaac N. Mills and R. S. Emmet appeared for the defense, which is now presenting its side of the story, and H. T. Dykman and Henry C. Henderson for the complainants. There was a large attendance of spectators, and, as usual, there was a full representation of the Board of Managers.

Joseph Van Dorn of Mount Vernon, sixteen years old, son of Samuel H. Van Dorn, testified that he had been an inmate of the home. He had been punished by Superintendent Pierce on his hands with the cat-o'-nine-tails for disobeying the rules of the school. He had two blows on each hand. The first time he was reported he was excused with a reprimand. The whipping he received did not draw blood, and the marks were only visible half an hour or so. He never knew of whipping that drew blood. He had seen four boys with chains on them; two of them were chained together. One of them, Henry Weeks, when the chains were taken off, ran away again. He knew Albert Jackson, who has been getting testimony against Pierce. He had been asked by Jackson if he could testify that the Superintendent had drawn blood, and he replied that he could not. Then Jackson told him, in substance, that he had no use for him.

Miss Sarah A. Hackett, an attendant at the home in the capacity of teacher, testified that she had been there a year last January. She had punished children with a flat ruler, but always talked with them first or stood them on the floor. Sometimes she kept them in. She had reported children to the Superintendent for punishment when her efforts failed to produce the desired effect. She said that Mrs. Montell, who had testified strongly against Mr. Pierce, had told her that she would rather give $50 than appear against Mr. Pierce, who had been more kind to her than her father.

Frank Wanstall, Samuel Van Dorn, Mrs. Chloe Brown, Mrs. Annie Hopper, James Mickle, Mrs. Francis Mickle, and George W. Lockwood testified favorably to Superintendent Pierce.

LARGE SALE OF DRESS GINGHAMS.

Nearly 4,000,000 Yards Disposed Of by the Westbrook Company.

The most important sale of dress ginghams this year was that of the entire output for the season of the Westbrook Manufacturing Company of Westbrook, Me. The sale was held in the auction rooms of Wilmerding, Morris & Mitchell, at 66 White Street, yesterday.

There were 1,800 cases of 2,200 yards each, divided into 194 lots. According to the auctioneers, the prices for the 3,960,000 yards ruled low. Competent judges, however, consider the prices liberal as compared with the quoted figures of the manufacturing company. Buyers were given four months' time from April 1, or a discount at the rate of 6 per cent. a year for cash.

The goods were of staple design in light and dark work, such as have been in demand in the South.

The auction rooms were crowded when the sale began at 11 o'clock A. M. Among the buyers were representatives of the H. B. Claflin Company, C. B. Rouss, Dunham, Buckley & Co., T. Rothschild, Hartley Brothers, S. Steinfeldt & Co., and Ferdinand Ehrlich of New-York City; John E. Hurst & Co., Strauss Brothers, Pirnie & Co., R. M. Sutton & Co., and Daniel Muller & Co., of Baltimore; Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Ely Walker Dry Goods Company, and the J. V. Farwell Company of Chicago; Finch & Van Slyck of Minneapolis, Alms & Doepke of Cincinnati, J. K. Burnham & Co. of Kansas City and Detroit, J. H. Wear, Boogher & Co. of St. Louis, Burke, Fitzsimmons, Hone & Co. of Rochester, J. L. Brandeis & Sons of Omaha, R. H. White & Co. of Boston, John Wanamaker of Philadelphia, Milliken, Cozens, Short & Co. of Portland, Me., and Murphy, Grant & Co. of San Francisco.

The prices for the light work ranged from 3½ cents to 4¼ cents. Many buyers who expected to find an extraordinary break in the selling prices were surprised at the result of the sale, the well-known steady demand for this class of ginghams having its effect in stimulating the bidding.

It was estimated that $200,000 or more was realized by the sale.

ECHOES OF CORDAGE TROUBLES.

Judgments Against L. Waterbury & Co. and Waterbury & Marshall.

A judgment for $129,240.19 was rendered yesterday by a jury before Justice Freedman, in the Supreme Court, in favor of Baring, Magoun & Co. against L. Waterbury & Co., brokers.

The amount represents a loan of £25,000, with interest, made to Waterbury & Co. on Dec. 21, 1892, for which bonds and securities were given. Waterbury & Co. refused to pay back the loan, alleging it was made on behalf of the National Cordage Syndicate, which failed. With the failure the securities became worthless, and, when a demand was made for the money it was not forthcoming. If the claim of Waterbury & Co. were true, the debt would have devolved upon William Wall's Sons, the Tucker & Carter Cordage Company, and the Elizabeth Cordage Company, which composed the syndicate. It was contended by Allan McCulloh, counsel for Baring, Magoun & Co., that the syndicate was not known in the matter when the loan was made, and that Waterbury & Co. were directly and solely responsible.

Judgments aggregating $56,321 were also filed against L. Waterbury & Co. in favor of eleven banks. All the judgments were on notes made in 1893. Judgments for the same amount were also filed against J. M. Waterbury and Chauncey Marshall of the firm of Waterbury & Marshall of 135 Front Street, successors of L. Waterbury, in favor of several banks. Mr. Waterbury said his firm has no outstanding debts.

Beecham's pills for constipation 10¢ and 25¢. Get the book at your druggist's and go by it.

Annual sales more than 6,000,000 boxes.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,269 Broadway, 32d Street. Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Best

Results indicate greatest merit. No other medicine equals Hood's Sarsaparilla in sales, in cures, in popularity. Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies and enriches the blood, creates an appetite, overcomes that tired feeling, eradicates scrofula, salt rheum, and cures all forms of blood diseases. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best Spring medicine and the true nerve remedy because

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. $1. Be sure to get Hood's and only HOOD'S.

Hood's Pills do not purge, pain or gripe. All druggists. 25c.

CHANGES IN BATTLESHIPS.

Several Recommendations by the Naval Board on Construction.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—An important meeting of the Naval Board of Construction was held to-day, and as a result several recommendations for changes in warships will be sent to Secretary Herbert. A request from the Cramp Company of Philadelphia that it be allowed eight months' and twelve months' extension of time for the completion of the battleship Iowa and the armored cruiser Brooklyn was laid before the board. The Cramps made the claim that they were entitled to the extension on the ground that the original drawings for gun supports and the roller paths for turrets were changed by the Navy Department more than a year after the contract was awarded. This reason the board considered good, and decided to recommend to the Secretary that the request be granted.

The board also decided to recommend that the forward compartment of the battleships Massachusetts and Oregon (now practically ready for transfer to the Government) should be divided into an upper and a lower section, so that in the event the lower becomes filled with water, the upper compartment will be secure.

The plans for the reconstruction of the cruiser Chicago were laid before the board. They propose to increase the deck protection over the bows and clear to the stern, thus giving the vessel a protective deck, and to change her spar plan so as to take away all her heavy top hamper. These plans were approved, and it was also decided to replace the present armament with fourteen five-inch rapid-fire guns. A recommendation was also agreed on that the horse power of the vessel shall be increased from 5,000 to 9,000, thus giving an increase of speed of from 15 to 18 knots an hour, and also providing space for 300 tons of coal additional.

If these desires of the Board on Construction are carried out, it will take about two years to turn the Chicago into a new vessel. The appropriation for that purpose contained in the naval bill reported yesterday will be adequate for the work.

Secretary Herbert issued an order to-day appointing a board of officers to meet at the Navy Department on March 31 "to consider and report on the best plan for the installation of the main batteries of such battleships as Congress may authorize during the present session." The members of the board are Rear Admiral J. G. Walker, Commodore R. L. Phythian, Capt. P. W. Cooper, Chief Engineer Edward Farmer, and Naval Constructor J. J. Woodward, with Lieut. S. A. Staunton as recorder.

Secretary Herbert's idea in appointing the board is to take time by the forelock in view of the paragraph in the Naval Appropriation bill reported to the House of Representatives yesterday providing that contracts for the four battleships authorized shall be awarded within ninety days after the passage of the act. When the plans for the batteries of the new battleships Kearsarge and Kentucky were being considered last year there was considerable difference of opinion, and Secretary Herbert is anxious to have the board appointed to-day profit in its investigation by all that has been done heretofore. The attention of the board will be called particularly to the result of the recent gun tests on the battleship Indiana, the report on which has been withheld from publication because the arrangement of the batteries is shown to have caused considerable trouble, and the members of the board will be directed to inspect the vessel personally if they deem it necessary.

G. W. SMITH ON BOTH TICKETS.

Long Island Democrats and Republicans Make Nominations.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., March 25.—The Republican and Democratic Town Conventions were held to-day. The Republican Convention was the most exciting that has ever been held in Hempstead. The contests were for the nominations for Assessors and Town Clerk. Three candidates were in the field for each office. Eleven ballots were taken for Supervisor. George W. Smith of Rockville Centre was finally nominated, beating M. V. Wood, who has been Supervisor for the last thirteen years. Mr. Smith was also nominated by the Democrats.

Other nominations were: Town Clerk—James B. Curley of Hempstead; Justice of the Peace—George W. Smith of Far Rockaway; Town Treasurer—William S. Hall of Freeport; Commissioners of Highways—James H. P. Vandewater of Cedarhurst and Richard Lowden of East Meadow; Trustee of Public Cemetery—Malbone J. Gildersleeve of Hempstead; Assessors—De Witt C. Titus, Samuel T. Pearsall, James B. Raynor, Joseph B. Langdon, and Daniel T. Demott; Overseers of the Poor—Charles C. Watts and George D. Smith; Constables—William W. Willson, Frederick E. Gildersleeve, Sylvanus T. Johnson, Robert J. Wood, and James M. Wheelwright; Game Constables—Seaman J. Golder, N. Merritt, F. Karsch, A. Shaw, and L. Pettit.

The following candidates were nominated at the Democratic Convention: Supervisor—George W. Smith of Rockville Centre; Town Clerk—Francis L. Brill of Hempstead; Justice of the Peace—R. V. Brower of Woodsburg; Highway Commissioners—M. J. Cronin of Oceanla and Frank P. Powers of Wantagh; Town Treasurer—B. L. Carroll of Far Rockaway; Trustees of Public Cemetery—George N. Paff; Assessors—John J. Bedell of East Rockaway, Raynor R. Smith of Freeport, Anthony Waring of Wantagh, Edward R. Hoateley of Oceanus, and William A. Smith of Far Rockaway; Overseers of the Poor—John Euscoe of Oceanus and Valentine Vandewater of Hempstead; Constables—Harry Keeton, Louis F. Pearsall, James H. Murray, Amos R. Williams, and George J. Tydeman; Game Constables—Abram Bedell, George Reising, Thomas C. Wright, Benjamin Smith, and Henry C. Eno.

ISLIP, L. I., March 25.—The Democratic Convention was held to-day. The following nominations were made: Supervisor—Joseph A. More of Islip; Town Clerk—Julius Hauser of Sayville; Justice of the Peace—Seth R. Platt of Bayshore; Commissioner of Highways—William H. Bedell of Sayville; Overseer of the Poor—Ellsworth Crum of Sayville; Collector—G. M. Smith of Bayshore; Constable—John Newton of Sayville.

Hanover Club's New Officers.

At the annual election of officers for the Hanover Club, Brooklyn, Tuesday night, the following were elected: President—Frederick W. Wurster; Vice President—Edwin Knowles; Treasurer—Andrew D. Baird; Secretary—Herbert F. Gunnison; Directors—Andrew D. Baird, Edwin Knowles, Robert P. Lethbridge, George T. Moon, James A. Sperry, Frederick W. Wurster, Millard F. Smith, Herbert F. Gunnison, William Vogel, Ludwig Nissen, James D. Bell, J. Henry Dick, J. Adolph Mollenhauer, Charles H. Bailey, and George W. Weeks. The club has 453 members. A movement is under way to purchase an oil painting of the late Benjamin D. Bacon, who was at once time a leading member of the club.

Oscar Hammerstein Wins His Case.

Magistrate Kudlich handed down his decisions yesterday in the cases of Oscar Hammerstein, proprietor of Olympia, charged with assaulting Fireman Rothenhausler of Engine No. 39 on the night of Feb. 22 last, and of Benjamin A. Glequel, Jr., doorkeeper of the theatre, charged with refusing to allow Inspector R. F. Kenehan of the New-York Fire Department to enter the theatre on the same night. The Magistrate held that Mr. Hamemrstein did not assault Rothenhausler and dismissed the complaint against him, but found Glequel guilty and held him in $300 bail for trial at the Court of Special Sessions.

THE COAL TRUST BILLS

A FAVORABLE REPORT PROBABLY WILL BE MADE TO THE SENATE.

The Judiciary Committee Will Consider Proposed Amendments at Its Meeting To-day—Mr. Boardman Attacks the Proposition to Permit the Attorney General to Summon Corporation Officers Before Him—Opportunity for Stock Jobbing.

ALBANY, March 25.—The Senate Judiciary Committee this afternoon gave a hearing on the Robbins Assembly bills prepared by the Attorney General to enable him to prosecute corporations and their officers members of the alleged Coal Trust. The committee took no action, but Senator Lexow says the committee will meet to-morrow to consider the amendments proposed, and will then agree to report the bills.

A Boardman of New-York City appeared against the bills. The bill authorizing the Attorney General to send for papers and to examine them, Mr. Boardman said, was unconstitutional in that it did not provide immunity for persons testifying. To the point he cited the Counselman case. Mr. Boardman said:

The power you grant to the Attorney General could be terribly abused. The Attorney General, if he be a dishonest man—I am not referring to the present Attorney General—could cite before him Western Union, Gas, Tobacco, or other people, and by the mere act could depress two or three points the stock of the concerns mentioned, and by selling the stock short, could, in time, become rich beyond the dreams of avarice. He could hold the corporations whose stocks are listed in terror.

Senator Lexow—Has any State or foreign nation ever vested the power proposed by these bills in any individual?

Mr. Boardman—No.

Senator Lexow—Has any officer of any State or nation such power?

Mr. Boardman—Not any.

Senator Cantor—If the people demand that the power be granted by us we will make a precedent.

Mr. Boardman—But there is no crying evil and no demand from the people for the legislation. Coal is very cheap now. The only demand for the bill is inflammable newspaper talk. This special legislation should not be adopted.

Senator Wray said in 1892 coal went up to $6 a ton because of the Coal Trust.

"Coal goes up every year," said Senators Cantor and McCarren.

Mr. Boardman denied this, and went on to declare that the bills were unconstitutional and unprecedented.

Senator Cantor—But the Attorney General has presented these bills. He would not present unconstitutional measures.

Mr. Boardman—I don't believe the Attorney General ever examined them. They were probably prepared by a clerk in his office.

Senator Cantor—Then he has imposed on the Legislature.

Mr. Boardman then suggested that the power under the bill be limited to cases in which the Attorney General chooses to bring actions.

The bill bringing persons who assist in carrying out conspiracies to raise prices made without the State within the terms of the anti-trust law was then called up, and Mr. Boardman said he was not opposed to the principle of the bill, which was a declaration of existing statutes. He suggested, however, that the principle of the bill be extended to individuals, copartnerships, and associations in addition to corporations and their officers, so that it might apply to the big grocery firms in New-York City which habitually sought to control outputs of food products and prices. Mr. Boardman wished that the bill be amended so that only those agents of the corporations be liable to the penalty in the bill who knowingly participate in carrying out the alleged conspiracy.

Senator Cantor—That will defeat the object of the bill.

Mr. Boardman—My amendment is an innocent one. It would be unjust to punish one who unwittingly violated the law by selling goods on which conspiracy had been made to raise the price.

Senator Cantor—We wish to put the agents on inquiry. By punishing the agents we expect to stop the conspiracy.

Senator Pavey—I suggest that what is wanted is a law permitting no one to sell coal unless he has been examined by the Regents and obtained a certificate.

Senator Krum, who had been scanning the bill closely, here declared that it only applied to corporations and their officers.

It was then suggested that an amendment be inserted making the bill apply to agents and then the committee closed the hearing.

BUSY DAY IN THE SENATE.

The New-York School Bill Provokes an Animated Discussion.

ALBANY, March 25.—Many Republican leaders were absent from the Senate this afternoon, but a large number of bills were passed.

Senator Stranahan endeavored to have the substitute New-York School bill made a special order in general orders for 1 o'clock to-morrow, but Senator Cantor objected, saying it was a thoroughly bad bill. Senator Grady also objected, because a public meeting to discuss the bill was to be held to-morrow night. Mr. Grady, replying to Mr. Stranahan's suggestion that the bill could not be passed till next week, said: "We don't intend to be caught as we were on the Raines bill, when we were asked to let the amendments go to third reading, and then we were compelled to put our amendments in a bunch. Your action shows contempt for the people of New-York."

The matter was dropped without action.

A large number of bills were passed, the following being the most important:

Senator Brush—Authorizing the issue of $150,000 in Brooklyn City Hall improvement bonds.

Senator Ford—Authorizing New-York City to appropriate $175,000 annually for the College of the City of New-York.

Senator Guy—Providing for an additional assistant clerk for the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, first department.

Senator Wray's bill requiring corporations to obtain a permit before opening the surface of streets and avenues in Brooklyn, caused a debate in connection with the operation of Senator Cantor's Acetylene Gas Franchise bill.

Senator Ellsworth asked if the bill would not interfere with the Cantor bill.

Senator Cantor replied that the Wray bill had provisions similar to those of the bill which restricted corporations in opening streets' surfaces. The bill was passed.

ARGUMENT ON THE HUSTED BILL.

Labor Leaders Ask that Subletting of Contracts Be Prohibited.

ALBANY, March 25.—Labor men appeared before the Assembly Committee on Judiciary this afternoon in favor of the Husted bill providing that no contracts throughout the State should be sublet. The bill was opposed by Corporation Counsel Clark of New-York City, whose claim was that the labor men in his city were sufficiently protected by bonds from the contractors for the performance of all contracts, the contracts in question being further protected by a provision which would not allow any contracts to be paid until all liens were settled.

The labor men said that laboring men, particularly in New-York, were being robbed of their just dues by sub-contractors, who were not held responsible for the performance of work. They further claimed that the laws as they now stand allow politicians to secure large contracts, then to sublet the contracts to irresponsible people, who get as low a price as possible and thus make something for themselves, while the workingmen are compelled to take the lowest rates of wages.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CODE.

Important Bills Receive Favorable Consideration in Committee.

ALBANY, March 25.—The Senate Committee on Codes has agreed to report favorably bills allowing the sale of milk, ice, and soda water on Sunday; providing that, unless good cause be shown, women must be examined in certain actions before physicians and surgeons of their own sex; providing that Justices of the Supreme Court residing in Kings County may have a clerk at a salary of $2,000; authorizing the Justices of the Supreme Court residing in Kings County to appoint eight court stenographers; allowing $2 a day and 5 cents a mile travel fees to jurors in New-York County; providing for the service of citations by mail.

Discriminating purchasers of **Silver Wedding Presents** exact, in addition to the quality of sterling, that the articles be of substanial weight and artistic merit.

These qualities which Tiffany & Co. established as their standard nearly fifty years ago still maintain the supremacy in all their products.

TIFFANY & CO.

UNION SQUARE NEW YORK

BILLS ADVANCED.

The House Transacts a Large Amount of Business.

ALBANY, March 25.—The Assembly to-day progressed to third reading about sixty bills, among them that of the Committee on Education proposing amendments to the Ainsworth law requiring public schools to teach the effects of alcohol.

Bills were passed providing for an addition to Riverside Park, New-York, and requiring an additional front and rear conductor on Brooklyn Bridge trains.

Mr. Ives offered a resolution providing that a committee of five be appointed from the Assembly to investigate the Onondaga Salt Springs, to the end that a sale of the same might be made, it being understood that the springs are losing $30,000 a year. Mr. Bondy objected, and it was handed back to the introducer.

Urging the Grain Elevator Bill.

ALBANY, March 25.—An open letter has been addressed to Mayor Strong by Capt. W. C. Clark, who for many years has represented the canal interests about the Legislature at Albany. The letter relates to the loss of the grain-carrying trade to New-York City, and as remedies suggests the passage by the Legislature of the State Grain Elevator bill and the bills prohibiting railroad corporations from discriminating against the people of New-York in favor of other competing seaports.

To Care for the Aged.

ALBANY, March 25.—Senator Higbie has introduced a bill authorizing the State Board of Charities to license homes, retreats, or other asylums devoted to the sole purpose of keeping and caring for aged, decrepit, and mentally enfeebled presons who are not insane. Old persons may voluntarily enter such institutions on applying and with the support of affidavits by two physicians. An application may be made by a relative, friend, or guardian of the old person, who may be discharged on order of the State Board of Charities.

A State Board of Undertakers.

ALBANY, March 25.—Before the Assembly Committee on Public Health this afternoon there was a hearing on the Andrews bill to establish a State Board of Undertakers and to regulate the practice of undertaking. The bill provides that the Governor shall appoint five undertakers as the board from a list to be submitted by the State Undertakers' Association. It is expected that the bill will be reported favorably.

Notes of the Capitol.

—Joseph S. Mayer of Scriba, Oswego County, has appealed to the State Department of Public Instruction from the action of the Trustee of the school district, in permitting the schoolhouse to be used as a meeting place for a lodge of the Independent Order of Good Templars.

—Senator Wieman has introduced a bill requiring special laws relating to Brooklyn to be sent to the Mayor and Common Council immediately after passage, and that the law be returned to the Legislature within fifteen days.

—Senator Coffey has introduced a bill authorizing the Mayor, Commissioner of Buildings, and the Fire Commissioner of Brooklyn, or a majority of them, to exempt any territory from the law relative to the fire limits.

—A bill introduced in the House prohibits "jacking" for deer.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, March 25—8 P. M.—Forecast for Thursday:

For NEW-ENGLAND and EASTERN NEW-YORK, increasing cloudiness, with showers, warmer, high southwesterly winds, gales on the coast. EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, and DELAWARE, increasing cloudiness, and possibly showers, warmer, southwesterly winds.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA and MARYLAND, increasing cloudiness, probably followed by showers toward night, warmer, southerly winds. VIRGINIA, increasing cloudiness, possibly with showers in northern portion, warmer, southerly winds. NORTH CAROLINA, SOUTH CAROLINA, and GEORGIA, generally fair, but with increasing cloudiness, warmer, southerly winds. EASTERN FLORIDA, fair, warmer in northern portion, variable winds. ALABAMA and WESTERN FLORIDA, cloudy, possibly followed by showers at night, slightly warmer, southerly winds. MISSISSIPPI and LOUISIANA, increasing cloudiness, possibly followed by rain at night, slightly warmer, southerly winds. EASTERN TEXAS, increasing cloudiness, possibly with showers in southeastern portions at night, slightly warmer in southeast portion, southerly, shifting to westerly winds. ARKANSAS, increasing cloudiness, possibly with rain at night, southerly winds, becoming variable. WESTERN TEXAS and NEW-MEXICO, diminishing cloudiness, colder in northern portions, westerly winds. OKLAHOMA and INDIAN TERRITORY, generally fair, slightly colder in northwest portion, winds becoming northwesterly. TENNESSEE, increasing cloudiness, possibly with showers in western portion at night, southerly winds, becoming variable. KENTUCKY cloudy, possibly with showers in northern and western portions, southerly winds, becoming variable.

WEST VIRGINIA, cloudy, probably with showers at night, southerly to westerly winds. WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, cloudy, probably with showers, cooler in northern portion, high southwesterly, shifting to northwesterly, winds. WESTERN NEW-YORK, showers, cooler in western portion, high southwesterly, shifting to northwesterly, winds. OHIO, cooler in northern portion, high southwesterly winds, shifting to northwesterly winds. LOWER MICHIGAN, rain, turning into snow, colder, high winds, shifting to northwesterly. UPPER MICHIGAN, clearing, colder, brisk northwesterly winds. WISCONSIN, fair, possibly preceded by light snow in the morning, colder, brisk northwesterly winds. MINNESOTA, fair weather, slightly colder in eastern portion, northerly winds, becoming variable. NORTH DAKOTA, fair, slightly warmer in western portion, variable winds. SOUTH DAKOTA, fair, light northerly winds, becoming variable. NEBRASKA, fair and colder, northerly winds. COLORADO and KANSAS, fair and colder, northerly winds. WYOMING, fair weather, northerly winds, becoming variable. MONTANA, fair, warmer in eastern portion, southwesterly winds.

Signals are displayed on the Atlantic coast from Hatteras to Eastport and section.

The pressure remains high on the Atlantic coast. The Northern storm centre has moved from Minnesota to Ontario, and a second centre has developed in the Southwest. A belt of normal pressure extends from the Missouri Valley westward to the Pacific. North of this a third storm centre exists in Alberta.

The weather is nearly clear along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts. In the lake regions, the Upper Mississippi and Missouri Valleys there is a general cloudiness, with light snow in the more northerly portions. The weather has cleared in the Rocky Mountain districts. The temperature has risen 10 to 20 degrees in the North and Middle Atlantic States, the lower lake region, the Ohio Valley, and the Southwest. It has fallen 20 to 40 degrees in the Northwest.

There will be an increasing cloudiness, probably followed by showers, in the North Atlantic States, and increasing cloudiness, possibly with light showers, in the Middle and South Atlantic and Gulf States. The weather will continue cloudy and threatening with snow in the upper, and rain, possibly turning into snow, in the lower lake region. Cloudy weather, with scattered snowfalls, is indicated in the Upper Mississippi and the Missouri Valleys, and generally fair weather in the Northwest.

The temperature will continue to rise on the Atlantic coast, and will remain high in all Southern districts.

It will be colder in the lake regions, the Central Mississippi, and the Lower Missouri Valleys.

VALIDITY OF RAINES ACT

JUSTICE PRYOR WOULD NOT DECLARE BILL UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

Case Brought Up of a Saloon Keeper Who Sought to Have the Board of Excise Grant to Him a License for One Year—Writ of Certiorari Dismissed, and Now the Question Testing the Measure Will Be Argued in Higher Court.

The most important developments yesterday affecting the Raines Liquor Tax bill were the decision of Justice Pryor of the Supreme Court in favor of the constitutionality of the measure and the receipt by Chief Conlin of the Police Department of a certified copy of the act which he is studying for the purpose of instructing the force relative to its observance.

The decision of Justice Pryor was made in the case of Frederick G. Einsfeld of 60 Beekman Street, who had made an application to the Board of Excise for a renewal of his license from March 23, 1896, to March 23, 1897. This had been refused, although he had complied with all the conditions of the old excise law, and his application had been favorably reported on by the Inspector of the precinct in which his place is. The Excise Commissioners were willing to grant him a license to April 30, when they go out of existence as Commissioners under the terms of the Raines bill. Through Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall, counsel for the Brewers' Association, a writ of certiorari was obtained from Justice Beekman of the Supreme Court to review the action of the Excise Board and to test the constitutionality of the new act.

In opening the case for the complainant, Einsfeld, Counselor Untermyer said that, owing to the vast interests affected by the new act, it was desired to have the constitutionality of the law decided as speedily as possible, and he presumed that the lower Court would not decide against the law, and therefore it had been decided that the principal arguments on the questions involved would be reserved for the Appellate Division.

Justice Pryor said he could only pass on the question whether the Board of Excise had acted arbitrarily or for a valid reason. He, however, requested the counsel for the complainant to state the points on which it was proposed to argue that the Raines liquor tax law was unconstitutional.

Counselor Untermyer thereupon briefly recited the points. He said that by the Constitution, the cities of the State were divided into three classes, but this act ignored that classification and set up a new classification by which in cities of more than 1,500,000, saloons were to pay $800 each, and so on, down to $100. The Constitution specified what were general State and what were special laws. An act of this nature was special legislation, and should have been forwarded to the Mayors of the different cities affected for their approval.

It also violated the principle of home rule for cities, the lawyer contended. The Legislature adopted a different rule for different cities in the State. It might as well have tried to consolidate the laws relating to all these cities, although they differ completely in many points. The law also violated Sections 20 and 21 of the Constitution in that it appropriated State money, which required a two-thirds vote of both houses of the Legislature, which the Raines bill did not receive. The new law was a tax law, and not a police regulation, the lawyer declared, and must, therefore, be uniform throughout the State, and, being a tax, the Legislature had no right to discriminate against non-residents, which was done in the provision of the bill that only citizens can engage in the liquor traffic. The bill, he said, had been passed in an unconstitutional manner. Continuing, Mr. Untermyer said:

As to whether the State is going to abolish Boards of Excise and abolish all restrictions of a wholesome nature placed upon the liquor traffic, and take its control out of the hands of the local bodies and place it in the hands of the State, subject to no discretion whatever, we want a speedy decision. As a proof of the utter unconstitutionality of this act, it is only necessary for me to mention that the Legislature has fixed the license duty on saloons in the portion of Westchester County recently annexed to the city at $100, while saloons in the rest of the city must pay $800.

Justice Pryor, in giving his decision, said:

The interests of the State, as well as other interests, require a prompt decision of this case. I have nothing to do with the policy of this bill. I must assume, and I do assume, that this measure represents the best public sentiment, and the only question before me is whether or not it is a law. If this bill violates the Constitution, it is not a law, but the court must start with the presumption that the act is valid. And if there is a doubt as to the constitutionality of an act of the Legislature, it is a settled principle of law that the court must resolve that doubt in favor of the validity of the act.

Upon the argument presented here, I cannot come to the conclusion that this act is invalid. I cannot seriously doubt that it is constitutional. I cannot, therefore, declare this act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed after consideration and after great public criticism, unconstitutional. I cannot decide that the Legislature has overridden the safeguards of the Constitution. I therefore quash the writ and dismiss the proceeding.

Counsel for the complainant said that he would proceed as speedily as possible to prepare the papers for an appeal to the Appellate Division, when the constitutionality of the bill would be fully argued. The Attorney General will appear for the bill.

Chief Conlin said yesterday that he had not had time to consider the provisions of the bill carefully so as to define the powers and duties of the police under the law.

"The only provision which, as far as I am able to judge at present," said the chief, "requires immediate attention is that which prohibits free lunches in liquor saloons. I shall prepare a general order on this matter and promulgate it to the force as soon as I have mastered the intricate provisions of the bill. I do not propose to take liquor saloon keepers by surprise, but will give them ample warning, so that they cannot have the excuse of ignorance of the law if they fail to comply with it."

A statement made by Senator Raines is of interest to clubmen. He was asked if it would be necessary under the law for clubs to obtain the consent of the owners of adjoining property before the sale of liquor to members would be permitted. The Senator replied:

"Clubs now in existence do not need to obtain the consent of adjoining property owners to sell liquors. In the case of new clubs or new clubhouses I suppose it will be held that the law will apply to them the same as it will to saloons, and that it will be necessary for them to obtain the consent of two-thirds of the adjoining property owners if they are within 200 feet of a dwelling house."

EFFECT ON FREE-LUNCH TRADE.

Raines Bill Provisions as Applied to a Big Business.

In the estimate of one who knows, the daily expenditure in this city for saloon free lunches is about $50,000. It is not difficult to prove this statement, for the supplying of free lunches is controlled in great part by about a score of catering establishments in this city and Jersey City, and they show figures which cannot be challenged.

The clause in the Raines bill prohibiting the giving away of food with a glass of beer or liquor puts a quietus on the free-lunch business, about ends this kind of catering trade, and throws out of employment hundreds of men who have found it lucrative to furnish saloons with some particular edible.

The effect of this clause is far-reaching. It not only hurts the catering business, but practically bankrupts many pretzel and cracker factories and butchering concerns. The Eastmans Packing House, in West Fifty-ninth Street, has almost an exclusive trade in providing corned beef and other meats for free lunches. Another establishment, in Thirty-third Street, has made a specialty of providing hams and bologna sausage. These two, with one other, in Christopher Street, do a business aggregating every year more than $1,000,000.

A pickle firm in West Street has built up an extensive trade simply by supplying pickles for the saloons, while hundreds of men are engaged in peddling all sorts of free lunch specialties, from smoked herring and old cheese to lobster salad and cold tongue. The New-York and the American Biscuit Companies have built up their trades, in great part, from free lunches.

There is a difference of opinion among saloon keepers as to the results in their business. Steve Brodie said yesterday that when a man could get a bite to eat he always drank twice as much and more than paid up for the lunch. A Park Row man said his lunch cost him $50 a day, and that the Raines bill would save him $30 a day.

There is no split among the catering fraternity, however, for they are all a unit in denouncing the bill as the most iniquitous measure ever foisted upon the public. One can only appreciate what a remarkable system has been built up by the free lunch when one visits an establishment where it is supplied.

The largest establishment of the kind in New-York is the Knickerbocker Catering Company, at 626 Washington Street. From 6 o'clock to 11 o'clock in the morning their fifteen wagons are scurrying over Manhattan Island from the Battery to Harlem, and from the East to the North River, delivering free lunches to 1,100 saloons. The firm occupies a four-story building, and employs dozens of drivers, cooks, and shipping clerks.

On the first floor is a huge kitchen, where great caldrons of soups and stews are steaming at all hours of the day and night. There is a different menu for every day in the week, and a supply adequate for everything that may be ordered. The second floor is devoted to the bakery and salad departments. Beans are boiled by the barrelful, and the edibles in the kitchen include every kind of meat, from pickled tripe to roast turkey, and many dainties in the salad line. Five hundred gallons of soup and 1,000 gallons of beans are items of the daily output.

The delivery wagons look like the mail wagons. Folding doors opening at the rear display an ingenious system of boxes containing sliding trays, on which the lunches are delivered. One wagon on its route yesterday delivered 15 gallons of clam chowder, 4 gallons of clam soup, 2 boiled hams, 46 pans baked beans, 25 crocks Boston baked beans, 2 crocks macaroni, 45 dishes of potato, lobster, and bean salad; 1 gallon sliced beets, 4 pigs' heads, 200 fishballs, 16 pounds of larded liver, 13 platters of fish, and 12 rounds of roast beef.

The head of the firm is Capt. William Fowler, a prominent Mason and Grand Army man.

"The outcome," said Capt. Fowler yesterday to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, "will be that every saloon keeper will sell a luncheon. Many say that the law cannot touch them if they put up a sign to the effect that a sandwich and a glass of beer cost 5 cents. This is going to be tried by many, but I rather think it will be regarded as evading the law and stopped.

"I have canvassed nearly 1,000 saloons, and with but one exception they all promised to continue the lunch business on a paying basis. This means money to them, for there is a big profit in it. We have been in the business for eleven years, and do not propose to lose it. It will take work, but we will gradually bring the saloon keepers around to supplying extensive lunches for a fair price."

FIGHTING FOR THE SPOILS.

A Disgraceful Struggle to Secure the Patronage Involved.

ALBANY, March 25.—Within ten days from the time Gov. Morton signed the Raines liquor tax law he must appoint a Commissioner to be the head of the whisky bureau. This Commissioner will receive $5,000 a year salary, $1,200 a year as traveling expenses, and will have a quantity of patronage at his disposal which will make him a rival of "Boss" Aldridge, who gives out jobs on the canals. One little item of sixty confidential agents is a portion of his patronage.

Notwithstanding a prospect that the man who gets this place will not sleep much nights for the first few weeks, there are several candidates for it, and every one who has been spoken of is a Simon Pure, rock-ribbed Platt man.

Cornelius Van Cott of New-York, John F. Parkhurst of Steuben, and William A. Southerland of Monroe are spoken of as possibilities, and it is interesting to note that each is a delegate to the National Republican Convention at St. Louis.

The "hayseeders" who passed the vicious law, and who are to be benefited by the unjust system of taxation which is one of its features, are now after the control of the machinery, and they insist that the Commissioner shall come from some place other than New-York City. New-York City is to have a Deputy Commissioner, and for this reason they say the Commissionership ought to go to some other place. There has not been so much of a scramble for a job for many years as has been begun since the Raines bill became a law. The Commissioner has, besides the special agents alluded to, various clerks and minor officials of the bureau to appoint, to say nothing of the deputies in New-

RHEUMATISM

CURED BY RIPLEY BROM-LITHIA

A NATURAL MEDICINAL SPRING WATER.

From many testimonials we extract the following:

John S. Willard 137 W. 23d St., N. Y., writes, Sept. 10. "The R. B. L. Water was recommended to me for rheumatism and gout. I invested in one jug of it, took it regularly but did not get more as I thought myself cured. The swelling and pains are all gone. I shall take pleasure in recommending it to any who are suffering as I did."

Water delivered free in New England, New York and New Jersey.
Medical examination and advice and circulars free.
THE EASTERN R. B. L. CO.,
159 W. 23d St., N. Y.

Other New-York City Depots: J. Jungmann, 61st St. and 3d Av.; Hudnut's, 205 Broadway; Long Acre Pharmacy, B'way and 43d St., and A. Ammon, 440 Columbus Av.

WIFE DESERTED AND EVICTED.

Sad Plight of Lena Kerbish and Her Three Children.

Lena Kerbish related a sad story at the Eldridge Street Station Tuesday night. With her three children, all under three years of age, she had just been evicted from a room on the top floor of 202 Allen Street for non-payment of rent. Her husband deserted her a month ago, and for two days the family had not tasted food. The children were half naked. The police made up a collection on the spot. Detectives confirmed her statements, and the landlady, Mrs. Greenberg, was induced to give her shelter for the night.

In Essex Market Police Court yesterday the woman begged not to be sent to the poorhouse. A gentleman volunteered to take the family for a week. In the meantime the Gerry society will seek for the husband, who is a pianist.

THE NEW CUSTOM HOUSE SITE.

The Argument for Bowling Green Examined and Reviewed.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

I notice in your issue of this morning that a certain gentleman with some political prominence and a horticultural name is again peregrinating in full cry, with his hat over his mouth and a cheek impenetrable to any missile yet invented. In the intervals of that tumultuous industry which he carries on between his chin and his nose, it seems that he has discovered a gold mine in Washington, ranging from "a little less" than $1,500,000 up to $4,500,000, which he claims is available for the new Custom House if the same is built on the Bowling Green site. The gentleman, as usual, is "away off," and I strongly recommend him to read that excellent article in the editorial columns of the same issue of your valuable paper.

The $1,500,000 appropriated by the Fifty-first Congress has long since been turned back into the Treasury, and there is not even a 16 to 1 dollar available for the purpose named. Neither can the gentleman sell the present Custom House for $3,000,000; neither can the Bowling Green site be bought for $2,100,000. The Chamber of Commerce, on the 5th of this month, almost contemptuously voted down the resolution offered by the gentleman from the rural districts, in spite of which, however, he again bobs up serenely. He had better join the Produce Exchange and champion their cause. They have been emitting a squeak and giving reasons for building the new Custom House on Bowling Green which are so puerile that it seems hardly worth while to notice them.

In order that none of your readers may have the shadow of a doubt as to the propriety of the present site, I would ask you to give me some of your valuable space in order to point out how foolish are the reasons given in the memorial addressed by the Produce Exchange to Congress. In the first place, why in the name of trade and transportation does the Produce Exchange want to bother Congress with such a matter at this time?

Don't they know that Congress is "thinking" deeply, also studying the geography of Cuba and Venezuela; that most of the members don't know and don't care whether Bowling Green is in Harlem or Hanover Square, and that the others who were in Congress five years ago, when this same matter was agitated, get that tired feeling whenever the Bowling Green Custom House site is mentioned? I am confident that Congress will not be influenced by the petition of these very worthy but misguided gentlemen, who have been told that a new Custom House at Bowling Green would increase the value of their membership certificates, which is true, but so would the rents for their offices be increased, and those of the less wealthy members of the Exchange would suffer.

It is well known that the citizens of New-York generally, and the principal bankers and merchants particularly, have expressed themselves as unequivocally opposed to the Bowling Green site. The committee of the Chamber of Commerce, after a most careful examination of the matter, reported unanimously in favor of the present site, which report in turn was almost unanimously adopted at one of the largest meetings of the Chamber ever held. The Board of Trade and Transportation of New-York also strongly urges the present site; in fact, the public as well as the press is practically unanimous in favor of the present site. In said memorial the given reason for publishing the same by the two members who have signed it is that the Chamber of Commerce had recommended the present site. Alas for them that they did not think of the old saw, "there is safety in numbers," and have some of their 3,000 members flock with them; instead of which they call attention to the fact that the Produce Exchange is a body of 3,000 members, (the signers of the memorial presumably being the head and tail,) and then suddenly drop the whole 3,000 with a dull, sickening thud, leaving the inference that they are all in favor of the memorial, which is not the case, and is misleading, as a great number of the members are opposed to it and other are indifferent, and certainly many hundreds of the members had heard nothing of the memorial until after it had gone to Washington. Then the worthy President with mistaken zeal makes it appear that the 3,000 members are continually in eruption, making manifest at the Custom House for all (?) goods exported, but the gentleman is absentminded or treading in unknown paths in so stating. It is the carriers, the agents of the steamers and ships who make the manifests, and not the dear boys who pepper each other with dough and shout vociferously from 10 to 3 o'clock in the grain pit.

The memorialists' class in geography correctly bounds Bowling Green, and is entitled to the position hereinbefore accorded him of head of the class, (of two,) but his bump of locality and distance is in a state of collapse when the statement is made that "eight ferries now land within a block thereof," and the petitioners close with the statement that the offices of the principal steamship companies are all on Bowling Green. This is true, but as they are on the site advocated by these gentlemen, if their scheme was carried out, it would behoove them to gird their loins and get out. Why is it if, as the memorial makes it appear, the Produce Exchange considers it so important to be near the Custom House? Why is it that they did not move there some few years ago, when they chose their present site, which is only one block from their old site? The advocacy of the Custom House by the memorialists for the "port" I do not personally object to, particularly if it is of a good vintage, but the wine merchants of this city are unanimously of the opinion that the building would be much larger than required for that article, though, perhaps, just right for beer, where it might be stored until the Raines bill is repealed.

There is only one way to settle this question, and that is for Congress to pass Mr. Quigg's bill, and afford early, if not immediate, relief to those who are now forced to take such chances in the old building. If it does not pass it will be years before Bowling Green can be "gobbled" by the real estate ring. If the X rays could be turned on the little plans of certain parties at 1 Broadway, we would see some interesting things through fleshless hands and ghostly options.

BOWLING GREEN.

NEW-YORK, March 25, 1896.

Hood's Pills

Are gaining favor rapidly. Business men and travelers carry them in vest pockets, ladies carry them in purses, housekeepers keep them in medicine closets, friends recommend them to friends. 25c.

CONGRESS TO QUIT EARLY

FINAL ADJOURNMENT EXPECTED NOT LATER THAN MIDDLE OF MAY.

Republican Leaders Anxious to Avoid the Dangers of a Longer Session—Senator Platt Offers a Resolution for Adjournment May 2—Reed Desirous of Ending the Effort to Do Nothing—The Appropriation Bills Well Along Toward Passage.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Mr. Platt of Connecticut has paid a compliment to Senator Smith of New-Jersey by introducing a resolution in the Senate calling for the adjournment of the Congress May 2. Mr. Smith a few weeks ago advised the Congress to close up its work at the earliest possible moment, and give the country a chance to push ahead without being handicapped by silver and jingo and other disquieting talk. There, of course, was no politics in this advice.

Mr. Platt, who is a shrewd politician, recognizes the danger to the Republican Party in a do-nothing or do-worse session, and his resolution is designed simply as a reminder to the leaders in both houses that it is about time to prepare to bring the session to a close.

The resolution was received in silence and referred to the Committee on Appropriations. As a matter of fact, a proposition to adjourn should come from the House, whose Committee on Ways and Means is bound to inform it when the needs of the Government have been supplied.

Mr. Reed, it is well known to his friends, favors an early adjournment, and there is little doubt that he will so adjust matters that the House will be ready to go home not later than May 15. There is considerable opposition among representatives to his policy of holding back bills the passage of which he does not regard as absolutely essential, and in some quarters the opinion is expressed that there will be a revolt very soon. There is slim likelihood that Mr. Reed will be diverted from his present purpose of shaping legislation to meet his judgment. Despite the growling of the discontented ones, his grip on the House is still firm.

A well-known Republican Senator said this afternoon that he would be very much surprised if the Congress remained in session longer than May 15. "There are but a few appropriation bills remaining to be acted upon," he said, "and these ought to be disposed of by April 30 at the latest. It is not to be expected that the men with important local bills will be willing to return home without making an effort to put them through, and I am willing to concede a fortnight to such legislation. The interests of the Republican Party demand that the adjournment shall come at an early date, and the leaders may be relied upon to see that no unnecessary time is lost in winding up the session."

EXPLANATIONS IN ORDER.

The House's Time Taken Up with Matters of Privilege.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—There was a slight reminder of yesterday's proceedings in the House to-day when Mr. Boutelle, (Rep., Me.,) rising to personal explanation, stated that the colloquy between himself and Mr. Wheeler (Dem., Ala.,) regarding the attitude of ex-Confederates toward the bill to retire Gen. Grant had been changed in The Record. He said it did him an injustice, for as printed it left his statement resting upon nothing, whereas as it actually occurred it was based upon the record of the House.

Mr. Wheeler explained that he had changed the copy in order to correct a mistake in his statement, having been denied an opportunity to make the correction in open House in the course of the debate, when he had discovered it yesterday. The record was ordered corrected so as accurately to report what had occurred.

Mr. Bartlett, (Dem., N. Y.,) as a matter of personal privilege, denied the truthfulness of an item in a Washington paper stating that he had furnished to Mr. Sulzer (Dem., N. Y.,) the copy of the circular letter to his constituents written by Mr. Gibson, (Rep., Tenn.,) which had formed the subject of the rather amusing passage between those gentlemen in the course of the debate on the Bayard resolutions of censure.

The personal matters being out of the way, the House addressed itself, in Committee of the Whole, to the consideration of the Naval Appropriation bill. All of it save the paragraph providing for new ships was disposed of by the committee, with a single amendment, appropriating $60,000 for building the quay and wing walls of the Brooklyn Dry Dock.

The only incident of interest in the discussion was the renewal of the old fight to transfer the Naval Observatory from the jurisdiction of the Navy Department, introduced by Mr. Cannon, (Rep., Ill.) There was a rather warm exchange of sarcastic compliments between Mr. Cannon and Messrs. Boutelle and Robinson (Rep., Penn.,) on the subject.

Mr. Cannon (Rep., Ill.,) asked Mr. Boutelle if he could tell the House when the work would be completed of building palatial quarters for the officers detailed from the navy to take charge of the miscalled Naval Observatory, when they did not know any more of astronomy than the average member of Congress. He said the observatory, unfortunately, had been placed under the control of the Secretary of the Navy.

Mr. Robinson (Rep., Penn.,) defended the naval officers detailed at the Naval Observatory from the imputation in Mr. Cannon's remarks that they were not qualified by scientific attainments for the positions they held at the observatory. The work of the observatory was done in large part by naval officers and wholly supervised by them.

Mr. Cannon said his intention had been only to call attention to what he believed to be a matter of misadministration, but now that the question had gone so far he would give it as his judgment that the Naval Committee, under the substance of the rules of the House, had no jurisdiction of the appropriation, and that it should not be in the bill.

Mr. Boutelle vigorously responded that the gentleman had set up his judgment against that of the whole House on a matter that, ever since he had been in the House, had been committed to the Committee on Naval Affairs. He did not suppose the committee was particularly jealous of the right to appropriate a few hundred dollars for building these quarters, but as Chairman of the committee he emphatically repudiated the right of the committee to report back to the House a matter specifically reported to it by the vote of the House itself. It was a monstrous proposition, and almost a trifling with the time of the House to discuss the matter. Mr. Boutelle then followed Mr. Robinson in eulogizing the scientific ability and achievements of naval officers. He said they included some of the ablest and brightest scientific men in the civilized world.

Mr. Cannon retorted, with some heat, that when he undertook to exercise his undoubted right as a Representative on the floor to ask a question regarding an appropriation which he might deem unwise or inexpedient he did not propose to be lectured for it by the gentleman from Maine. He objected to being put in the position of seeming to criticise or antagonize the naval force. The officers were a magnificent lot of men, whom he honored; they were men fully educated in navigation and the command of ships, "and I want them to stick to their business," he said; "their business is not upon the hill yonder."

The subject was passed, with no action.

MANAGERS OF SOLDIERS' HOMES.

The Appointments Which the House Military Committee Suggests.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—As a result of the caucus of the nine Republican members of the House Military Committee this morning, it was decided to report to the full committee on Friday a joint resolution recommending the appointments of Gen. Franklin of Connecticut, Thomas J. Henderson of Illinois, George L. Beale of Maine, and George W. Steele of Indiana to fill the vacancies caused in the Board of Managers of the National Soldiers' Homes which will occur this year.

Messrs. Franklin and Steele will succeed themselves. Mr. Henderson of Illinois, who was for many years a Representative in Congress, succeeds Gen. John C. Black of Chicago, who was President Cleveland's first Commissioner of Pensions. Mr. Steele is a member of the Indiana Congressional delegation, and held the office of Governor of Oklahoma under President Harrison. Mr. Beale succeeds Gen. Fessenden of Maine, who declined a reappointment.

There was considerable opposition to Gen. Franklin's reappointment, and at the caucus yesterday it was defeated by a vote of 5 to 4. It was decided at that time, however, that the caucus action should not be conclusive, and during the afternoon and night influence was brought to bear upon one of his opponents which resulted in this gentleman to-day casting his vote with Franklin's friends, thus turning the tide in his favor.

The joint resolution will be considered by the Military Committee on Friday and favorably reported. It is the purpose of the Chairman, Mr. Hull of Iowa, to ask its immediate consideration, so that it may reach the Senate, if possible, this week, and if no delay occurs there, be in the hands of the President a few days later.

Nominations Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The Senate, in executive session, to-day confirmed the following nominations:

John J. Brice of California, to be Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries.

United States Consuls—Ethelbert Watts of Pennsylvania, at Horgen, Switzerland; Richard L. Miller of Virginia, at Hull, England.

Charles H. Bateman, Collector of Customs at Marblehead, Mass.; R. Loper Baird, Appraiser of Merchandise at Philadelphia; J. George Wright of South Dakota and John Lane of Washington to be Indian Inspectors.

H. S. Matthewson of New-York and S. R. Tabb of Virginia to be Assistant Surgeons in the Marine Hospital Service.

L. R. Benedict to be Postmaster at Ellenville, N. Y.

A number of nominations of Postmasters in other States than New-York were also confirmed.

The Proposed Cable to Japan.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations this morning briefly discussed the project for the construction of a cable to Japan by way of Hawaii, and set apart next Wednesday as a day for the final disposition of this subject. A bill has been drafted embodying the best features of the two measures before the committee, and it will be left for next Wednesday to determine which company shall be named in the measure. The majority of the committee appears to look upon the Scrymser proposition as the more favorable.

Fixing the Salaries.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The Senate was occupied nearly all day with the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill. Most of the discussion was on the subject of changing the fee system of United States District Attorneys and Marshals to a salary system—the amounts proposed in the bill being assailed as extravagant by Senators Allen, (Pop., Neb.,) and George, (Dem., Miss.,) In all cases, however, the propositions for the higher amounts were agreed to.

To Protect Dramatic Works.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Judge Dittenhoefer of New-York appeared before the Senate Committee on Patents this morning to advocate the passage of the bill now pending to make the piracy of dramatic and musical compositions a misdemeanor, and to extend the power of the Federal courts so as to make an injunction granted in one jurisdiction operative in every circuit. The committee took no action to-day.

Approved by the President.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The President has approved the joint resolution directing the Secretary of War to furnish estimates for deepening the channel from Hampton Roads to the Norfolk Navy Yard, and also for improving the western branch of the Elizabeth River; also the joint resolution directing the Secretary of War to submit plans and estimates for the improvement of Fairport Harbor, Ohio.

Contested Election Arguments.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—House Committee on Elections No. 2 to-day heard arguments in the contested cases of Mitchell vs. Walsh from the Eighth New-York District. Gen. W. W. Dudley presented the case for Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Potter the claims of Mr. Walsh.

Doings of Congress.

—The Post Office Department has denied the privileges of the mails for alleged violations of postal regulations to the Eagle Manufacturing Company of New-York City, N. Y., and Mr. Habner, manager; the American Coupon Investment Company, Harry Davis and E. J. Holmes, agents, Trinidad, Col.; Charles Zoerb & Co. of Galesburg, Ill., and Philip M. Archer of New-Orleans, La.

—The Post Office Department announces that the contract for carrying the mails by the steamer Northumberland between Nassau, N. P., and Palm Beach, Fla., will terminate April 8. After that date articles for Nassau and New-Providence points should be forwarded exclusively to New-York City for dispatch via steamers.

—A joint resolution to amend the Constitution by prohibiting Congress and State Legislatures from using public moneys in aid of any institution controlled wholly or in part by any sectarian or religious association, has been introduced in the Senate by Mr. Gallinger (Rep., N. H.)

—The President has granted a pardon to Isem Coffer, convicted in North Carolina of counterfeiting and sentenced in April, 1894, to five years in the penitentiary at Albany, N. Y. The pardon is granted on the sole ground of the convict's ill health.

—The House Committee on Labor has ordered a favorable report on the bill providing for the settlement of labor troubles by arbitration. Arbitration is not made compulsory, but the decisions of arbitration boards are made binding.

—The following fourth-class Postmasters have been appointed for New-York: J. H. Lent, Crugers; A. E. Tonhagen, Kripple Bush; R. A. Tinker, Plymouth.

—The House Ways and Means Committee has ordered a favorable report on the Senate bill making Stamford, Conn., a sub-port of entry.

—The President has nominated C. E. Willis to be Postmaster at Homer, N. Y.

West 14th St.

1789 COWPERTHWAIT'S 1807

TRADE MARK

"RELIABLE" CARPETS

ARMENIAN RUGS.

The Cables Are Busy

with reports of the wholesale massacres and pillages of Armenians. Such a picture of barbarism abounds with the shadows of dark poverty. These Armenians, not having food or shelter, saved a little, woven in their priceless rug fabrics. Incomparable to any other floor furnishings, we are turning these into cash, here in New-York, far from those scenes of cruelty, at extremely low prices, in order to sell them quickly and return the money. You will find these rugs in their natural prime, not being forced to the requisite matured appearance by the use of acids.

SPRING FURNITURE, BEAUTIFUL IN DESIGN AND LOW IN PRICE.

CASH OR CREDIT.

COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,

104, 106 and 108 West 14th St.,

NEAR 6TH AV.

Brooklyn Stores: Flatbush Av., near Fulton St.

"Pure and Sure."

Cleveland's BAKING POWDER

The highest honor has been awarded Cleveland's baking powder by American housewives for its superior purity, wholesomeness and economy.

Recipe book free. Send stamp and address. Cleveland Baking Powder Co., New York.

COMSTOCK NOT WANTED

BROOKLYN'S W. C. T. U. WITHDRAWS INVITATION TO HIM TO SPEAK.

His Written Remarks About Mrs. Burt, President of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of New-York State Taken Exception To—Malby Bill Called Wicked, Raines Law Applauded and William H. Maxwell Condemned.

Anthony Comstock was notified by telegraph yesterday afternoon not to appear at at the convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, in session in the Throop Avenue Presbyterian Church, in Brooklyn.

This was after Mrs. E. F. Pettengill, the President, had announced that she had invited Mr. Comstock to attend the afternoon session and speak on his Social Purity bill.

Mrs. H. S. Prichard objected, and said it was unfair to the State President, Mrs. Burt, to allow Anthony Comstock to speak in the convention after the way he had written of Mrs. Burt in the letters he had sent to all the unions during the present week, in which he accused her of interfering with his bill. Mrs. Prichard moved that the invitation be withdrawn.

"In justice to our own President, I do not see how we can withdraw the invitation," said Mrs. Mary E. Newton. "I am sure that Mrs. Pettengill will not permit Anthony Comstock or any one else to assail the State President here."

After considerable discussion about the invitation, a vote was taken and the President was sustained. Mrs. Pettengill said:

"Mr. Comstock is to come here and explain his bill and ask that we co-operate with him, rather than push the bill that has been introduced under the name of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of New-York State. His has progressed further, and by bringing our bill to the front we may defeat the passage of both."

Mrs. Pettengill, who recognized that there were some members that would leave the convention if Mr. Comstock called, later in the day sent a telegram to Mr. Comstock, in which she said that the letters he had sent had created some feeling, and that under the circumstances it would be better for him not to appear before the convention.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President—Mrs. E. F. Pettengill; Vice President—Mrs. V. A. Lewis; Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. H. S. Prichard; Recording Secretary—Mrs. L. A. Beach; Treasurer—Mrs. M. J. Annable; Assistant Treasurer—Miss Croft.

Mrs. Mary E. Newton, State Superintendent of Scientific Temperance Instruction of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, in her report said:

This year has witnessed a remarkable advance in the department of scientific temperance instruction. At Albany recently a Senator said to us, "There had been more accomplished for temperance in the last twelve months than there had been in the preceding twelve years," and this was before the enactment of the Raines bill. The widespread agitation consequent upon securing the Ainsworth school physiology law had awakened more thought and enlisted more effort than any preceding legislation. And when, on June 15, Gov. Morton signed the bill and filed with this the memorandum, that remarkable State paper, he set in operation a law the result of which is that there are hundreds of thousands of children in this State to-day studying the effects of alcoholic stimulants and narcotics, the laws of food, ventilation, cleanliness, and the care of the body by the use of text books, and in the same manner and as thoroughly as arithmetic or geography, is taught.

Mrs. Newton then stated that the study would be begun if Superintendent William H. Maxwell of Brooklyn did not succeed in securing the repeal of the Ainsworth law.

In referring to the Malby compromise bill, Mrs. Newton said:

It must be confessed with shame and humiliation that its most ardent advocate and defender is Mr. William H. Maxwell, City Superintendent of Schools in Brooklyn. His efforts to rob our children of the instruction to which they have a moral and legal right should receive the severest condemnation from the citizens of Brooklyn. Our Legislature should hear from the people on this wicked Malby bill, (Senate bill No. 194.) There are obvious reasons why we shall not give a detailed report of the work of this department. It has been in the line of securing, enforcing, and retaining the Ainsworth school physiology law.

Quite a discussion took place over Mrs. Newton's report, and Mrs. Pettingill said:

I cannot sit here and allow the Board of Education and the Superintendent of Public Instruction to be maligned until they have had a fair chance to show what they will do. If in a year the city does not do its duty in the execution of the Ainsworth law, then it is time enough for us to act. If this law is not repealed, it will be carried out to the letter in every public school in the city, and any school that does not so carry out its provisions will prevent the public money coming to the city another year. Mr. Maxwell, as Superintendent of Public Instruction, has said that the law will be carried out, and he will do what he says. If, as a private citizen, he thinks the Malby bill better, he has a right to do so. True, he waited until the last moment before ordering the Ainsworth law to be put into execution, but that was because he hoped it would be repealed. But he did not wait beyond the last minute. It will be time enough for us to criticise at the end of next year, not now.

Anthony Comstock was asked by a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday afternoon if there was any disagreement between him and the members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and he at once replied that there was not.

"I was asked to speak by Mrs. Pettengill," he said, "and when those in charge learned of it they sent word for me not to come, as there were already too many speakers on the programme.

"I went over to Brooklyn before the telegram reached me, and had a chance for a very cordial talk with Mrs. Lewis, who, it is said, would not have presided if I had attended. My relations with her and with the Woman's Christian Temperance Union as a body are most friendly.

"The only thing that could have given rise to such a report is in regard to two bills now before the Legislature. One comes from my society and the other from certain members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, but not from that organization. They both relate to the same subject—suppression of immoral display in theatres and on billboards.

"Their bill is, I think, too wild, but if the committee reports favorably on it I will support it. But there is no hard feeling over the matter."

JUSTICE TO COLLEGE GRADUATES.

Equal Chances with Normal School Students Asked for Them.

ALBANY, March 25.—A meeting of representatives of the colleges of the State with Superintendent Skinner of the State Department of Public Instruction to discuss pedagogic work to-day indorsed the proposed plan for examination by the State Department of Public Instruction of students proposing to follow a teacher's career, thus practically placing college graduates upon the same plane as normal school students.

A proposed course of study was outlined which will be submitted to the colleges for their approval and suggested change or modifications.

Aged Lovers Married at Last.

POUGHKEEPSIE N. Y., March 25.—Two lovers of long ago brought their courtship to a belated but happy termination at Milton to-day, when they were married in the presence of a few friends after the simple fashion of the Quakers. They were Edmund Moore, seventy-four years old, and Miss Margaret Frear, ten years his junior.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

LINES IN THE SOUTHWESTERN TRAFFIC ASSOCIATION.

A Strong Agreement Formed on the Same General Plan of the Joint Traffic Association—The Southwestern Roads Determined to Enforce a Standard Tariff Schedule—Board of Control Soon to be Chosen—Other Matters.

Following are the names of the transportation companies composing the Southwestern Traffic Association, which has just adopted a new form of agreement based on the same general scheme as that of the Joint Traffic Association:

Southern Pacific Railway, Missouri Pacific, Missouri, Kansas and Texas, St. Louis Southwestern, Texas and Pacific, St. Louis and San Francisco, St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern, Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé, Rock Island, and the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis Railroad, the New-York and Texas Steamship Company, (Mallory Line,) and the Cromwell Steamship Company.

L. F. Day, the Chairman of the association, it is expected, will be a member of the proposed Board of Control, and Vice President J. C. Stubbs of the Southern Pacific is talked of as another member. It is likely that a meeting of the representatives of the companies named will soon be held for the purpose of selecting the Board of Control and arranging other matters of detail.

The formation of the new Southwestern traffic agreement has received the close attention of a number of prominent railroad men, including President S. W. Fordyce of the St. Louis Southwestern, Mr. Stubbs, Vice President, and E. Hawley, Assistant General Traffic Manager of the Southern Pacific; T. C. Purdy, General Manager Missouri, Kansas and Texas; C. Parker, Freight Traffic Manager of the Missouri Pacific, and S. H. H. Clark as Second Vice President of the Texas and Pacific.

Sure Cure for Rate Cutting.

CHICAGO, March 25.—Chicago shippers express satisfaction with the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Brown inter-State commerce case, but Chicago railroad officials are wearing a troubled look. Some see nothing but fines and jails ahead of them; others say they are glad the commission has at last been clothed with sufficient authority to demonstrate its ability or inability to put an end to discriminations and cut rates.

"As I understand the decision," said General Traffic Manager Bird of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, "when a railroad officer is summoned before the commission, he must tell the truth, go to jail for contempt, or commit perjury and take chances on being found out. The result is that he will tell the truth. The witness will tell all he knows, and that means that no shipper or railroad company will be safe in violating the law by giving secret cut rates or other discriminating concessions." Mr. Bird voiced the opinion of most of the traffic officers of the other big roads running west from Chicago.

Railroad officials generally are vigorous in their denunciation of the law as it now stands, which makes individual officials instead of the corporation liable for secret rate cutting. A prominent General Freight Agent of a Western line said yesterday that if the corporations instead of the officers were liable he would at once bring cases of rate cutting against two or three of his competitors.

Foreclosure Suits.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., March 25.—Foreclosure suits were begun in the United States Court to-day against the Detroit, Lansing and Northern, Detroit, Lansing and Grand Rapids, and Saginaw and Western Railroads. The suit is begun by George W. Weld and others, all Boston holders of the trust mortgages, and is the first step in the radical reorganization of the Detroit, Lansing and Northern system, which has been contemplated for the last three years.

The mortgage bonds against the Detroit, Lansing and Northern, on which the suits are heard, aggregate $1,150,000, and those on branch roads bring the total up to about $2,225,000. The bill asks for the appointment of a receiver.

Bridge Interests Unite.

BROCKVILLE, Ontario, March 25.—The Brockville and New-York Bridge Company has decided to amalgamate with the St. Lawrence Railway Company of New-York. The latter holds an international bridge charter from the United States Government, while the Brockville Company has a charter from the Canadian Government. The capital stock of the amalgamated company, which will be known as the Brockville and St. Lawrence Bridge Company, is $2,500,000. Considerable work has already been done on the bridge, which will span the St. Lawrence River between Brockville, Ontario, and Morristown, N. Y. Construction work will be rapidly pushed next Summer.

Central Vermont Receivership.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 25.—Judge Shipman, in the United States Circuit Court for the District of Connecticut, to-day ordered that the court take ancillary jurisdiction with the United States Circuit Court for the District of Vermont in the suit of the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada against the Central Vermont Railroad Company. He has confirmed the appointment of Charles M. Hays and E. C. Smith, receivers of the defendant company, who were appointed by Judge Wheeler of the Vermont District.

Elevator Transfer Charges.

The Board of Managers of the Joint Traffic Association yesterday listened to the local representatives of Western railroads interested in elevator transfer charges. Some of these representatives had recommendations to make regarding the difficulty of carrying out the circular instructions recently issued by the Managers relative to transfers at Western junctions.

The Managers considered the suggestions offered, but reached no decision. The matter will be taken up again at the next meeting of the board.

May Run to Albany.

CHERRY HILL, N. J., March 25.—It was asserted here to-day on good authority that the reported purchase of the New-Jersey and New-York Railroad by the New-York, Lake Erie and Western Road meant the extension of the line of the New-Jersey and New-York. The road now runs from Jersey City to Haverstraw, partly over the tracks of the Erie. It is stated the extension will be from Haverstraw to Albany under an old charter held by the New-Jersey and New-York.

Railroad Men and Matters.

—The Ohio House of Representatives in Columbus last Tuesday passed Senator Whittlesey's bill placing an excise tax of 1 per cent. on the capital stock of all fast freight lines and equipment companies operating in the State. The Lake Shore alone operates 167, the Baltimore and Ohio 127, the Erie 168, and the Pennsylvania Company 163. The law requires that these companies shall make full return of the number and value of their cars, the whole length of lines operated in case of equipment companies, and the length of the line operated in Ohio. The companies are then taxed in proportion to the number of miles in Ohio. It is estimated that the bill will raise $50,000 revenue.

—President Perkins and Second Vice President Harris of the Burlington system, accompanied by John F. Barnard, receiver of the Omaha and St. Louis Railroad, are inspecting the latter line, with the object of recommending some action to the Directors regarding the proposed purchase of the road as a shorter route to St. Louis. The Omaha and St. Louis runs 144 miles between Council Bluffs, Iowa, and Plattonsburg, Mo.

—A statement was filed by the Wagner Palace Car Company with the State Railroad Commission in Albany yesterday for the quarter ending Dec. 31 last, showing gross earnings of $815,976, and expenses paid, including all repairs and renewals, $635,750. The statement covers the operations of the company in twenty States and in the Dominion of Canada.

—Chauncey M. Depew was in New-Orleans last Monday for the first time. He told the reporters there that the New-York Central people were not trying to get hold of any of the transcontinental lines, and he expressed the belief that if the Government would deal leniently with Mr. Huntington his lines would soon get on their feet.

—On April 8 the Great Northern Railway will sell single-trip tickets from St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, and West Superior to points in Minnesota and in North Dakota east of Minot, including branch lines, at a uniform rate of $5.

IVORY SOAP

99 44/100 PURE

Some persons insist on having the costliest of everything. They do not buy Ivory Soap. Those who want the best do.

THE PROCTER & GAMBLE CO., CIN'TI.

second class. These tickets are for the benefit of settlers.

—The President of one of the principal anthracite coal roads said last evening that the situation, so far as that trade is concerned, is very satisfactory. All of the roads are working faithfully under the agreement recently formed, and there is no indication that there will be any change.

—Henry C. Payne of Milwaukee, Tom L. Johnson of Cleveland, P. A. B. Widener, W. L. Elkins, and Thomas Dolan of Philadelphia and other big street railway capitalists were in New-York yesterday.

—A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Directory will be held next week to consider the relations between Atchison and the St. Louis and San Francisco.

—George T. Jarvis was on Tuesday appointed receiver of the Louisville, Evansville and St. Louis Railroad, to succeed Receivers Hopkins and Wilson.

—Thomas P. Fowler, President of the Ontario and Western Railroad, has just returned from a trip over the Atchison system.

—C. V. Lewis, lately Assistant General Freight Agent of the Big Four, is to enter the service of the Baltimore and Ohio.

—D. E. McMillan of Chicago is the new General Freight Agent of the Columbus, Sandusky and Hocking Railroad.

—W. W. Peabody, Jr., has been appointed Coal Traffic Manager of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern.

COAL AGREEMENT ABANDONED.

The Anthracite Railroads Object to Senatorial Investigations.

It was reported yesterday that the agreement entered into early in January by the anthracite coal-carrying railroads for the regulation of the coal output and traffic has been abandoned for an indefinite period.

The special committee appointed to arrange the details for carrying out the agreement, it was said, decided some days ago to make no report, and the general understanding among those interested was that no further action should be taken at present.

It is said that the abandonment of the scheme is due to threatened investigation by the New-York and New-Jersey Legislatures. The promised increase in the price of coal will probably not be made at present and the various companies will continue operations under the existing methods.

An official of one of the interested roads said yesterday: "There is no agreement among the anthracite coal carrying roads. The agreement has been cancelled and there will be nothing done in the matter for the present. We reached this conclusion after due consideration of the circumstances. The agreement was perfectly legal, but what is the use of having the bother of Senatorial investigations into our private concerns?"

CANOVAS CONCILIATING AMERICA.

Students Burn a United States Flag at Barcelona and Are Dispersed.

LONDON, March 25.—The Standard will to-morrow publish a dispatch from its Madrid correspondent saying that the Spanish Government is so anxious to conciliate President Cleveland that Señor Canovas del Castillo, the Prime Minister, has declared that the Government had nothing to do with the articles published in The Epoca, which were supposed to reflect the views of the Spanish Cabinet, and which reviewed European alliances, and declared that if America desired war Spain would meet her with dignity.

BARCELONA, March 25.—A party of students burned an American flag this evening and attempted to make a demonstration at the American Consulate. The building was guarded by gendarmes, who charged upon the riotous students and dispersed them. The Consul watched the proceedings of the mob from a balcony of the consulate, and, though his presence had the effect of irritating the crowd, no attempt was made to molest him.

The McLane to be Repaired.

KEY WEST, Fla., March 25.—The revenue steamer McLane, Capt. Hand, sailed to-day for Mobile, Ala., where she will undergo extensive repairs to her hull and boiler. The McLane has been temporarily relieved on this station by the Winona. On the return of the McLane to Key West, the Winona will return to New-Berne, N. C.

McKinley in Missouri.

EXCELSIOR SRINGS, Mo., March 25.—The Republicans of the Third District, in convention here to-day, selected M. M. Campbell and Jackson Walker as delegates to the St. Louis Convention. Both are for McKinley.

Reed Indorsed.

BOSTON, March 25.—The ninth annual dinner of the Boston Marketmen's Republican Club at the Quincy House this evening was devoted to the indorsement of Reed for President and Wolcott for Governor in the coming campaign.

STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

Report for the Year 1895 Presented to the Legislature.

ALBANY, March 25.—The report of the State Board of Charities for 1895 was transmitted to the Legislature to-day. The report gives the number and classification of beneficiaries of the various charitable institutions of the State as follows:

Idiotic and feeble-minded	1,828
Epileptics in poorhouse and almshouses	547
Blind	670
Deaf	1,453
Dependent children	27,974
Juvenile offenders	5,432
Reformatory prisoners	380
Disabled soldiers and sailors	1,100
Hospital patients	6,655
Aged and friendless persons	8,131
Poorhouse inmates	13,658
Total	67,828

This table is exclusive of insane in State hospitals and almshouses and of adult felons in reformatories.

The number of alien paupers removed from the poorhouses and other charitable institutions of the State, and furnished passage to their homes in Europe, during the year ending Sept. 30, 1895, was 261, divided as follows: To England, 41; to Ireland, 37; to Germany, 53; to Austria-Hungary, 31; to Italy, 88; to Russia, 7; to Holland, 4; total, 261. The total expenditure for these removals was $5,338.80; the average per capita expenditure, $20.45. The whole number of removals of such alien paupers since the law went into effect in 1880 is 2,632; the total expenditure, $58,115.57; the average per capita expenditure, $23.08.

Twelve pauper Indians were committed, of whom four remained under care at the close of the year. The report says:

The law makes no provision for Indian children over two years old, as the statutes prohibit their commitment to county poorhou

The New-York Times.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

Offices.

Publication...Printing House Square, New-York
Up-Town.....1,269 Broadway, (32d St.)
All American District Telegraph Offices.
Washington.....515 Fourteenth St.

Subscription Rates—Specimen Copies Free.

	1 Yr.	6 Mos.	3 Mos.	1 Mo.	1 Wk.
Daily, with Sunday..	$10.00	$5.00	$2.50	$ .90	$ .25
Daily, without Sunday	8.00	4.00	2.00	.75	.20
Sunday edition only..	2.00	1.00	.50	.....	.05
Any one day (except Sunday)	1.50	.75	.40	.....	.03
Weekly edition.....	1.00	.50	.30	.....	.03

Postage prepaid to all points in the United States, Canada, and Mexico, except in New-York City, where the postage is 1 cent per copy; in all other countries, 2 cents per copy per day, payable by the subscriber.

The Times will be sent to any address in Europe, postage included, for $1.50 per month. It is sold in Europe as follows:

London: Low's Exchange, 57 Charing Cross, Trafalgar Square; The American Newspaper and Advertising Agency, Trafalgar Building, Northumberland Avenue, W. C.

Geneva, Switzerland: Librairie Georg & Co.; Librairie, A. Cherbuliez, Rue Bovy Lysberg.

Mainz, Germany: Saarsbach's News Agency, agency for Germany and Austria.

Rome, Italy: Loescher & Co.

The address of subscribers will be changed as often as desired. In ordering a change of address both the old and the new address MUST be given.

Cash in advance always. Remittances at the risk of the subscriber, unless made by Registered Letter, Check, Money Order, or Express Order, payable to "The New-York Times Publishing Co."

ADVERTISEMENTS may be left at either of The Times Branch Offices, at any District Messenger Office in New-York City, and at regularly authorized newsdealers' offices, where they will be taken at the same rate as at the Publication Office. Rate cards mailed on application to the publisher. Estimates promptly given.

COMPLAINTS.—Subscribers who fail to receive a single copy of the Times should immediately notify the publisher. Readers who are unable to purchase The Times at any news stands or on any railroad train or steamboat will oblige us by promptly reporting that fact.

INDEX TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

	Page.		Page.
Amusements	7	Instruction	7
Apartments To Let...	12	Lost and Found.....	11
Auction Sales.....	7	Marriages	5
Bicycles	6	Meetings and Elections	11
Boarders Wanted.....	7	Musical Notices.....	5
Business Opportunities	7	New Publications....	7
City Flats To Let....	12	Pianos and Organs....	7
City Houses To Let...	12	Proposals	7
City Real Estate For Sale	12	Public Notices	7
Copartnership Notices.	11	Referees' Notices....	12
Country Houses To Let	12	Special Notices.....	5
Dividends	11	Spring Resorts.....	7
Financial	11	Summer Resorts.....	7
Horses, Carriages, &c.	7	Surrogate Notices....	12
Hotels	7	To Let for Business Purposes	12
		Travelers' Guide.....	7
		Winter Resorts	7

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ABBEY'S—The Goddess of Truth—8:15.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Cuba Free—8:15.
AMERICAN—The Shaughraun—8:00.
BIJOU—The Widow Jones—8:15.
BROADWAY—Rob Roy—8:15.
CASINO—The Lady Slavey—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
CASINO CHAMBERS—Cabaret du Neant—2:00 to 12:00.
DALY'S—The Queen's Necklace—8:00. Stoddard Lecture—11:00 A. M.
EDEN MUSEE—World in Wax; Grand Concerts—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Hohenlia—8:20.
FIFTH AVENUE—A House of Cards—8:15.
FOURTEENTH STREET—The Minstrel of Clare—8:00.
GARDEN—A Doll's House and A Light from St. Agnes—8:00.
GARRICK—The Squire of Dames—8:20.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—A Run on the Bank—8:00.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Marguerite; Excelsior, Jr.; Vaudeville—8:15.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—As You Like It—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Heart of Maryland—8:15.
HOYT'S—A Black Sheep—8:20.
ICE PALACE—Skating—Day and Night.
IRVING PLACE—Das Hunger Loos—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00.
LYCEUM—The Prisoner of Zenda—8:15. Matinée—2:00
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Boston Symphony Orchestra—8:15.
PALMER'S—Madame—8:15.
PASTOR'S—Vaudeville—12:30 to 11:00 P. M.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—Noon to 12:00 P. M.
ST. NICHOLAS ICE SKATING RINK—Morning, Afternoon, and Evening.
STANDARD—Chimmie Fadden—8:15.
STAR—The Last Stroke—8:00.
TROCADERO—Vaudeville—8:00. Matinée.

See Amusement Advertisements, Page 7.

BULLETIN OF TO-DAY'S NEWS.

Page 1

Haiti's President Dead.
Gen. Casey Dies Suddenly.
Lion Tamer Scott Killed by an Elephant.
The Platt Men Are Disturbed.
Stock Exchange Enforcing Discipline.
Bankers for Sound-Money Policy.
Nominations by the President.
Six Women on a Jury.
A Family Silver Wedding.
H. S. Bellows's Narrow Escape.
Big Fire at Sayville, L. I.
Greater New-York Bill to Pass To-day.

Page 2

Hearing on the Coal Trust Bills.
Justice Decides Raines Act Valid.
To Change the Battleships.
Local Nominations on Long Island.
Echoes of Cordage Troubles.
Large Sale of Dress Ginghams.
Testimony in Favor of Supt. Pierce.

Page 3

Congress Preparing to Adjourn.
Mr. Comstock's Invitation Withdrawn.
News of the Railroads.
Justice Asked for College Graduates.
A Boston Strangler Confesses.

Page 5

Steamer Bermuda Has Landed.
Venezuelan Blue Book Amended.

Page 6

Cyclers' Bowling Games.

Page 7

Great American Shooting Handicap.

Page 8

Dr. Satterlee Consecrated as Bishop.
Eclectic Physicians' Convention.
News of Greater New-York.
The Social World.
Tugboat Sunk and Captain Hurt.
George Law Sued for a Gaming Debt.
Trouble Over Insurance Money.

Page 9

Bryant Park for Library Site.
Witnesses for Police Captain Devery.
Pensioners and Votes.
Did Langdon Kill Miss McGrath?
Bayonne Charter Elections.
State Board of Health Meeting.
Borings for East River Bridge.
Accused by Controller Grier.
Original Short Story.

Page 10

The Financial Markets.
Marine Intelligence.
Business Troubles.
Big Electric Heater Trust.

Page 11

In the Commercial World.
The Courts.

Page 12

In the Real Estate Field.
Friction in the Police Board.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE.

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES'S thermometer, which is placed on the face of THE TIMES Building, opposite the Franklin Statue, 3 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1895.	Times. 1896.	Times. 1895.
3 A. M.	38	23	25
6 A. M.	38	23	26
9 A. M.	42	30	29
12 M.	44	36	36
4 P. M.	52	39	40
6 P. M.	51	37	40
9 P. M.	49	36	37
12 P. M.	48	37	39

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday.....34.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday.....30.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year 44.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date for last twenty years.....40.00

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY.

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau report: Showers, Warmer.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 2, Column 4.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 26, 1896.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

WHEN AND HOW IT TAKES EFFECT.

The chief topic of discussion in these parts continues to be the Raines law and its effect. The last section says "this act shall take effect immediately." The Boards of Excise are abolished "from and after the thirtieth day of April," and they can grant no licenses to extend beyond that date. There is no law authorizing them to grant or renew licenses for less than a year, and the new tax certificates cannot be issued until May 1. Holders of licenses which expire in the meantime cannot continue to traffic in liquor without violating the law, and there will be a good many of them. All licenses, no matter when granted, or for how long, will expire June 30. Excise Boards must make a report to the new authorities on the 15th of April and close up their accounts and affairs by the end of that month.

The State Excise Commissioner must be appointed within ten days of the passage of the act, or about one week from this time, "by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate," for a term of five years. That will reach beyond two Governors' terms after the present one, and beyond that of the next Senate to be elected. The Commissioner will have the appointment of all his own subordinates, and, as the act has already taken effect, and he is required "immediately upon the passage" of it to "cause to be prepared" a great variety of books and blanks and to furnish them to deputies, County Treasurers, &c., he will need to get to work with promptitude.

It will be pretty near the end of March, if not later, before the State Excise Commissioner can take possession of his office. Then he will have to appoint a deputy, a secretary, and a financial clerk, to serve with him at Albany, a special deputy in each of the counties of New-York, Kings, and Erie, and sixty special agents. As soon as he gets his office in working order—the law says "immediately upon the passage of this act"—he must prepare books of record and of accounts for himself, for the special deputies, and for the County Treasurers where there are no special deputies, and blank bonds and tax certificates in a prescribed form, and these must be furnished to the officers all over the State who are to use them.

Until this is done no certificates can be issued, and nobody can "traffic in liquor" without one, unless he has an unexpired license. As all the restraints, restrictions, and requirements of the law take effect "immediately," there will be a technical violation of it in any "sale of liquor" anywhere without a license before the certificates are issued. The law requires the collection of the taxes on the 1st of May, and selling cannot begin under it until the tax is paid and a certificate is issued, but nobody can get a certificate without making an application containing sundry statements upon a blank to be furnished by a special deputy or a County Treasurer. It will take pretty lively work to get this system in operation by the 1st of May, and until it is in operation, nobody can traffic in liquors without an unexpired license, and nobody can get a new license.

This applies to everybody subject to the law. The new Sunday provisions are among those which have already taken effect, for they apply to "any corporation, association, copartnership, or person, whether having paid such tax or not," and henceforth it is unlawful "to have open or unlocked any door or entrance from the street, alley, yard, hallway, room, or adjoining premises to the room or rooms where any liquors are sold or kept for sale during the hours when the sale of liquors is forbidden, except when necessary for the egress or ingress of the person or members of his family for purposes not forbidden by this act." It is also unlawful "to have during the hours when the sale of liquor is forbidden any curtain, screen, or blinds, opaque or colored glass, that obstructs the view from the sidewalk, alley, or road in front of, or from the side or end of the building, of the bar or place in such building where liquors are sold or kept for sale." It behooves the police authorities of Brooklyn, as well as of this city, to take note of this, if they can fathom its meaning, and prepare to do their duty next Sunday. There is nothing about this law that is "obsolete" or a "dead letter." It is brand new and meant to be enforced.

THE NEXT DEMOCRATIC GOVERNOR.

On the issue of Republican boss tyranny and Republican malfeasance in the legislative office a Democrat who has brains enough and eloquence enough to make an awakening canvass can grasp the Governorship of New-York. The office is within certain reach of the party if the prodigal favors of fortune are helped out by its own deserving.

The thousands who left the party in 1893 and 1894 are ready to come back and bring other thousands with them. It is a question of candidate and party behavior. That will decide the election.

THE LIBRARY AND THE RESERVOIR.

Our readers will observe that the arguments addressed to the Mayor by the Trustees of the Public Library in behalf of the grant of the site of the Forty-second Street Reservoir are in outline those which appeared yesterday in these columns. We mention this not at all to boast of it, but to show that the main arguments are as obvious as they are cogent. They must have suggested themselves to everybody who has given the subject any serious consideration.

The board goes into some detail upon the question of the impossibility of creating or of maintaining a great public library with the funds available. From this it is quite clear that the sum is inadequate for the purposes of a great public library. The appropriation this year in Parliament for the maintenance and increase of the library of the British Museum was about $750,000. The whole income at present of the union endowments of the New-York Public Library is $160,000, or about one-fifth. These figures are very eloquent. Nobody imagines that we have more now than the mere nucleus of a library comparable with one of the great libraries of the Old World. In number of volumes the combined Astor and Lenox Libraries are far exceeded by the Library of Congress, by the Public Library of Boston, and by the library of Harvard University, while any comparison with the great collections of Paris, London, St. Petersburg, Munich, and Berlin is merely absurd.

But there is another and equally important consideration. As the Trustees say, a mere library of reference will not meet our needs, and such are the great libraries of the world. In order to secure its prosperity, as well as its greatest usefulness, the Public Library must comprise a number of branches and a free-delivery system. All the great European libraries are libraries for reference merely. A great American library must be much more, and its expenses must be correspondingly greater. The Boston Public Library never would have attained its unique position if it had not been a lending library. It has attained such a hold upon the people of Boston by "coming home to their business and bosoms" that it has become their most cherished local institution, and that not only has the ground for its building been given by the city, but it is magnificently housed at the public expense. To do for New-York what the Boston Public Library does for Boston, the income at the disposal of the Trustees is entirely inadequate. It would not be entirely adequate even were other public benefactors to double the amount at the disposal of the Trustees, as it is to be hoped they may.

The city could very well afford to house the library, as well as to provide it with a site. For the city in this case means all of us, and the interest of the library is the interest, consciously or unconsciously, of every man, woman, and child in New-York. But the present proposition is merely that the city shall give to the library a site of which it now makes no use whatever, and which, for any use it is of, might as well be under water. Such a grant would enable the Trustees not only to apply their revenue to the purposes of a library, without deduction, but would also increase that revenue by the income derivable from the sale of some of the land they now hold. Of the propriety of granting an application so modest and so clearly for the public interest there can be no question.

THE COST OF FREE SILVER.

We have called the attention of the business men of Alabama to the injury their State would suffer if the free-silver faction were allowed to get the upper hand in its politics. We now ask them carefully to study an event that bears directly on this question, and we assure them that it is only one of many that are happening all over the country. The house of SARGENT & Co. of New-Haven, the largest concern manufacturing hardware in the State and one of the largest in the country, has just felt forced to reduce the working time of its employés from fifty-four to forty-two hours per week, involving a loss of some 22 per cent. in wages to its 1,500 workmen. Mr. H. B. SARGENT explains this action by the general uncertainty in financial circles as to the currency. The farming districts find it harder to get money, and have to be more saving. "We want," he says, "less politics and more business at Washington, a cessation of talk about paying debts in a depreciated currency, and positive legislation to place the finances and the currency upon a sound and solid basis." And he cites the case of a large Western house that withdrew its salesmen from Texas on account of the sentiment for unsound money in that State.

Now, there is no politics, in the bad sense of the term, in this kind of talk. It is a matter of plain business. When a large manufacturer has to reduce production because the jobbing houses are afraid to sell on credit where the silver sentiment prevails, it shows the effect of the silver sentiment expressed in dollars and cents. Any business man in Alabama can judge for himself how far his own interests are involved in such a contest as is now going on in that State.

POLICE RESPONSIBILITY.

We are not sure that it is desirable to take from the Chief of Police the authority vested in him by the legislation of last year to assign to duty members of the uniformed force and to change the assignments as the exigencies of the service require and vest that authority in the Police Board again. Neither is it certain that the recommendation of the Chief should not be required for promotions, unless the board is unanimous in making them, or even then.

When the act of last year took effect the present Police Board had just been appointed, and Superintendent BYRNES became the "Chief." There had been much discussion of the separation of the administrative and executive functions of the department and the concentration in the head of the force of responsibility for its efficiency. There had been much talk about the necessity of a quasi-military system.

This concentrated responsibility is desirable. If the Chief in command of the force is to be held responsible for its efficient action, why should he not be able to make and change the assignments to duty according to the exigencies and requirements of the service, which he must understand better than any administrative board?

The board furnishes him the material and is responsible for its quality. He has to use it. Why should he not exercise discretion in the choice of men in each grade and in the distribution of the force? If we admit the analogy to a military system, we must allow that the commander of an army would be greatly hampered if the assignment and transfer of officers and forces under him were dictated by the civilian head of an administrative department.

Not only must a Chief of Police control the distribution and application of his force in order to secure efficiency, but his recommendations ought to have weight in the promotion of subordinates. The present system has many bad features, but it seems to us that any change should be toward a more complete separation of the administrative functions from the direction and command of the force rather than a relapse to the old condition. The honest purposes of the present board are beyond question, and its capacity for administrative duties is equally so, but the man who is put in command of the force and expected to make the most efficient use of it is best qualified to place his men where they will be most useful.

ENGLAND AND THE TURK.

There seems to be no reason for doubting the report that the Sultan has appealed to France and Russia for their assistance in preserving the Turkish suzerainty over Egypt. These are very troublous times for the unspeakable Turk. It was only the other day that he was thanking Lord SALISBURY for polite and friendly expressions regarding the massacre of Christians in Armenia, made at the request of the Sultan, and now it is against this same friendly adviser's expedition to the Soudan that he is asking France and Russia to protect him.

So many queer things have lately happened in European politics that we cannot call this the queerest, but it is very queer. It is the lamb asking the wolf to protect him against the sheep dog. Not that the Turk is a lamb except in point of feebleness. A very perverse and objectionable lamb he at any rate is. But Russia is undoubtedly the wolf. Russia is willing enough, no doubt, to protect Turkey for a price. But the price is always the same and very high, being nothing less than the possession of Constantinople.

While there is no reason for doubting that the Sultan has appealed to France and Russia, there is strong reason for doubting that he has done so in consequence of an assurance of support from those powers. It is quite evident that England would not have sent an expedition into the Soudan, and shown herself ready to intrench her position in Egypt, without taking account of the resentment of France and providing against its consequences. Such a provision can have taken no other form than an understanding having the force, if not the form, of a treaty with the powers composing the Triple Alliance. If France and Russia have refrained from challenging the Triple Alliance heretofore, it is not at all likely that they will challenge it now, with the British fleet added to its resources. Neither at St. Petersburg nor at Paris can such a course be seriously contemplated.

LARGE RAILWAY EARNINGS.

The uncommonly favorable traffic conditions that now prevail are conspicuously manifest in the reports of railway earnings for the last six weeks. Of 128 railroads reporting gross earnings for the month of February, only 24 reported losses. The aggregate gain was 13.52 per cent., which is the largest gain shown in one month in a year. Two roads—the St. Paul and the Canadian Pacific—show gains in February alone of more than $300,000 each, and five roads report gains of more than $200,000 each for the same period.

For the current month the returns show moderate gains in every part of the country except the Southwest, where scant crops and rate cutting have been unfavorable to the railroad transportation business since last Fall. The gains made by some of the Western roads are exceedingly large, the St. Paul, as usual, leading all others. For the third week of March St. Paul shows an increase in gross earnings of $116,000, the Canadian Pacific an increase of $72,000, the Iowa Central $15,700, Denver and Rio Grande $15,500, and the Louisville, Evansville and St. Louis $5,318. Although the Missouri Pacific reports a slight loss for the third week of this month it is able to show an increase since Jan. 1 of $166,000. The St. Paul Road reports an increase since the 1st of last July of $4,408,690.

The growing disposition of the railroads to form associations embracing geographical groups will unquestionably have a stimulating effect on the gross earnings and on the individual profits as well.

SHIPPING IRON TO ENGLAND.

Dispatches from London say that a prominent firm in the English iron trade "has made extensive purchases of pig iron in Alabama and is arranging for further purchases." This transaction causes the leading English trade journal of the iron industry to say that "England is threatened with an invasion of American pig iron," and that "this is one of the most serious blows to the supremacy of Great Britain as a manufacturing nation." One year ago the producers of pig iron in Alabama were expecting that export shipments would soon be made, and some steps were taken toward the establishment of agencies at several European ports. At that time the price of foundry iron in Alabama was much lower than the price of similar grades in England. In the months immediately following, however, the expanding demand here and the advance of prices diverted attention from attempts to create an export trade, and, we think, made it impracticable to sell Southern pig iron abroad at a profit. Prices here have fallen again, and it is now stated in London that export sales have been made.

The cost of making pig iron is lower in Alabama and Tennessee than in any other part of the world, and eventually Europe will obtain part of its supply from that region. At one time last year the price of Bessemer pig iron in the Pittsburg district was no higher than the price of similar iron in England. The full utilization, under conditions of ordinary competition, of the enormous deposits of ore recently discovered in the Mesaba district would largely reduce the cost of making Bessemer iron in this country. If the Southern iron masters can sell iron in England, they will not be able to make a respectable argument hereafter in support of a tariff duty to protect them against the sale of English pig iron of the same grade here in their home market.

It is distinctly reassuring to notice that when a ruthless Kansas City Sheriff seized for debt the valise of Mrs. MARY LEASE he found in it nothing to show that active participation in politics, even when complicated with frequent excursions into theological and legal fields, produces any marked change in the feminine character, so far, at least, as that character is revealed by woman's personal belongings. Of course, everybody knows that Mrs. LEASE is fully "advanced," and yet, in the inanimate but treasured companion of her journeyings from one scene of intellectual struggle to another there were only those articles which the most old-fashioned of women are accustomed to carry about with them. They included a package of hairpins, a curling iron, and what the Western chronicler delicately describes as "a slumber robe." Some people might be disposed to see cause for jeers at the New Woman in the fact that, besides the harmless, necessary utensils just mentioned, there was also a little package containing powder and paint, probably destined for the adornment of the stateslady's countenance; but really these substances only proved the persistance in their owner of that consideration for the aesthetic tastes of the easily deceived masculine observer which has through all ages been not the least charming trait of womankind. All is still well—as yet—and there is little reason, so far as one can see, to apprehend any serious changes in human nature for some time to come.

THE GERMAN OPERA.

Last Performance of Wagner's Music Drama, "Die Gotterdammerung."

There is no question whatever that "Die Götterdämmerung" rivals all the other dramas of "Der Ring des Nibelungen" in popularity. Last night it was performed at the Academy of Music for the second time this season, and the audience packed the house to its complete capacity. It was a remarkably attentive and well-pleased audience, and its applause, reserved, according to the excellent Wagnerian fashion, until the ends of the acts, was long and enthusiastic. The lovers of Wagner are certainly sincere lovers. Perhaps they felt it necessary last night to be doubly in earnest because of an outbreak of opposition early in the performance.

Under the stage of the Academy were stored away a dozen fox hounds busily engaged in studying the important parts which they are to play in the forthcoming production of "Humanity." The moment they heard Mme. Klafsky's voice they gave tongue in six keys at once. The Brünnhilde of the evening stood aghast, while half a dozen stage hands rushed down with clubs and endeavored to silence these new Italianissimi. But they refused to be silent, and had to be removed to a stable. This is the only authentic case of clubbing beings for expressing their dislike of Wagner.

Last night's performance was, on the whole, better than that of last Saturday afternoon. Not that there was any more conspicuous individual merit, but the ensemble was more firmly knit. Mme. Klafsky repeated her vigorous rendering of Brünnhilde, and Herr Alvary was once again the Siegfried. Wilhelm Mertens replaced Demeter Popovici as Gunther, and Gerhard Stehmann was the Hagen instead of Emil Fischer. Walter Damrosch conducted.

FOR INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION.

New-York State Bar Association Ready to Begin the Work.

The Committee on International Arbitration of the New-York State Bar Association will meet this afternoon at the office of Edward G. Whitaker, 29 Broadway, President of the association, to hear the report of sub-committees, and definitely inaugurate its work.

This committee was appointed to devise and recommend a plan for the organization of a court of arbitration for the settlement of differences that may arise between the Governments of English-speaking people, and it is understood that it will seek to unite the sentiment and judgment of the bar of the entire country upon this qutstion. Correspondence has been opened with the officers of all the State Bar Associations, and in several instances, in response to the request of the committee, like committees for co-operative efforts have already been appointed. Others promise like action at their approaching annual meetings.

The members of the committee for the New-York association are William D. Veeder, Chairman, Brooklyn; Walter S. Logan, New-York; W. Martin Jones, Rochester; Sherman S. Rogers, Buffalo; John I. Gilbert, Malone; Charles A. Deshon, New-York; William H. Robertson, Katonah, and Frank C. Smith, Secretary, Northport; Advisory Members—Chauncey M. Depew and Prof. John B. Moore of Columbia College.

CHAMBERLAIN ON CANADA'S FATE.

Determination of the Dominion to Draw Closer Bonds of Imperial Union.

LONDON, March 25.—The Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, was the guest of honor at the annual dinner of the Canada Club, in London, this evening. Among those present were Admiral Sir Francis Leopold McClintock, the Hon. W. H. Montague, Canadian Minister of Agriculture; Joseph G. Colmer, Secretary of the Canadian Office in London; Sir Charles Rivers Wilson, Messrs. Alexander Staveley Hill, M. P.; W. E. M. Tomlinson, M. P., and Sydney Gedge, M. P., and many other prominent personages. The President of the club, Sir Robert Gillespie, proposed a toast to the Governor General of Canada and the Dominion, coupling the names of Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Montague.

Upon Mr. Chamberlain's rising to respond he was loudly cheered. He declared that, whatever test gauged her greatness, Canada stood to-day first among the group of kindred nations which, together with the United Kingdom, formed the British Empire. He had often visited Canada, he said, and knew men on both sides of the Atlantic who once assumed that the manifest destiny of Canada was to be absorbed by the great Republic upon her southern frontier. That ancient controversy, Mr. Chamberlain declared, was in contrast with the present determination of Canada to maintain her local institutions and draw closer the bonds uniting her to the parent stem.

The recent isolation of the United Kingdom and the dangers which seemed to threaten had evoked from all the colonies, and especially from Canada, an outburst of loyalty and affection. To none of her Majesty's subjects was the recent shadow of war more ominous than to Canada; yet there was no hesitation on her part, and unanimous voice was made in common cause with the United Kingdom. [Cheers.]

The speakers of the Dominion Parliament struck the right note when they spoke of "our empire." "Could an expression of loyalty from all the colonies," he asked, "pass without serious effort on the part of both colonial and imperial statesmen to transform these high sentiments into practical results? We must seek the line of least resistance."

Mr. Chamberlain declared that the greatest of the colonies' common obligations was imperial defense, and the greatest of their common interests imperial trade. It was difficult to deal with the subject of defense without first dealing with the matter of trade. They had a great example in the creation of the German Empire, which was led up to through the union of the States now forming it in a commercial zollverein. At the great conference in Ottawa in 1894 the principal resolution adopted declared in favor of a customs arrangement between Great Britain and her colonies.

Mr. Chamberlain, continuing, referred to the motion offered in the Canadian House of Commons by Mr. McNeall that a small duty be levied by each member of the empire against foreign products imported by them and that the proceeds from such duties be devoted to the purpose of imperial intercommunication and defense. Mr. McNeall's proposal, he said, was entitled to respectful consideration. If the English objected to it they ought to propose an alternative. At the same time, the importance of the proposal ought not to be minimized.

It would involve a most serious disturbance of the trade of the United Kingdom and a great change in the principles which for many years have guided its commercial policy. The proposed duty would tend to increase the cost of living to the working classes of the United Kingdom, and hence increase the cost of production, rendering worse the position of the British in competition with foreign countries in neutral markets.

Great Britain, in return, would get a very small preference—amounting to 2, perhaps 5, per cent.—in competition with foreigners in colonial markets. This proposal Mr. Chamberlain considered a very startling one for a free-trade country, and he feared that it would be impossible of adoption in its present form. He stated in detail his reasons for regarding its adoption as impossible, dwelling especially upon the fact that the British foreign trade is so much more gigantic than that of the colonies that the taxation would fall far more heavily upon the United Kingdom than upon them.

He referred to the dispatch of 1895 of the Marquis of Ripon, then Colonial Secretary, which, although conclusive as far as it concerned the proposal to which it referred, did not bar out others which were more favorable.

Mr. Chamberlain suggested that the true zollverein of the Empire, viz., free trade throughout the Empire, despite the involving of duties against foreigners, might be discussed, and would probably lead to a satisfactory arrangement if the colonies were willing to consider it. [Cheers.]

It had been assumed, he continued, that the colonies would certainly refuse to consider such a suggestion, but he was not convinced that they would do so. He contended that it would be so enormously advantageous to them that the colonies would be bound to consider it, but instanced some exceptions that would be necessary, holding, however, that the general principle would be acceptable, that between the various parts of the Empire protection ought to disappear, any duties imposed being merely for revenue, not protection. [Cheers.]

If this principle should be adopted, said the speaker, there would be no reason for calling a council of the Empire to discuss the matter. [Cheers.]

In conclusion, Mr. Chamberlain declared that he spoke only for himself, and was not initiating a course of policy. He wished, he said, to provoke discussion upon the subject.

Mr. Montague followed Mr. Chamberlain, whom he congratulated upon fully appreciating the idea of a Greater Britain. Canadians were proud, he said, of Great Britain's past and present, but they believed that the future of the empire would be infinitely greater. He wished Mr. Chamberlain godspeed in the work of increasing the ties of common interest and the interdependence between the mother country and her colonies, and hoped that he would do everything possible to encourage emigration to Canada.

He urged the adoption of some such suggestion as that made by Mr. Chamberlain. He realized that there were difficulties in the way and that mutual sacrifices would be necessary, but the opportunity was great and he undertook to say that Canada would not refuse to consider any practical proposition which she could possibly accept. She had hitherto led the way as much as possible upon this subject and was willing to discuss it in the future. Mr. Montague's remarks were received with cheers.

PROTECTIONIST TO FREE TRADERS.

Col. Clarke of the Home Market Club Speaks in Boston.

BOSTON, March 25.—The New-England Free Trade League dined at the United States Hotel this evening, 125 members being present. President Henry W. Lamb presided. At his right sat the guest of the evening, Col. Albert Clarke, Secretary of the Home Market Club, who had been invited to state the protection argument to his opponents.

Among others present were William Lloyd Garrison, John E. Russell, Harvey N. Shepard, Henry C. Thatcher, Osborne Howes, Henry F. Axon, and Gen. Hazard Stevens.

Col. Clarke was received with hearty applause, and his statement of the points wherein he agreed with the league received marked approval, as well as his congratulations at the change of name of the league from Tariff Reform to Free Trade.

Col. Clarke read a carefully prepared address on the "Errors of Free Trade." The free traders were good natured, and they gave Col. Clarke's address earnest and courteous attention and liberally applauded his best points.

Harvey N. Shepard replied good naturedly but at length in a brilliant impromptu speech to the leading points of the guest of the evening.

Col. Clarke replied in brief to Mr. Shepard.

John E. Russell spoke briefly and humorously, correcting a few of what he called Clarke's historical errors.

George S. Merriam of Springfield sent a letter of sympathy with the work of the league. He said:

"The league has done well to give circulation to the address of Mr. Bayard on 'Individual Freedom.' Mr. Bayard may have been guilty of impropriety, but the technical propriety or impropriety of his speech is a trifling matter. The essential point is, Were his words true? Let not personalities divert us from the consideration of principles."

To Aid Ministerial Candidates.

BOSTON, Mass., March 25.—The Congregational College and Educational Society of this city will celebrate its eightieth anniversary in New-Haven, Conn., June 2 to 4, in connection with the seventieth anniversary of the Congregational Home Missionary Society. The object of the society is the aiding of deserving candidates for the ministry to secure needed education, and to this end financial aid is not only given to students, but also to missionary colleges, missionary academies, and mission schools in the far West.

TURKEY AND EGYPT'S WAR

INTERFERENCE ATTRIBUTED TO TWO ALLIED POWERS.

France Will Refuse to Sanction Britain's Use of the Reserve Fund for the Dongola Expedition, Unless Precise Pledges Are Given for the Evacuation of Egypt—Lord Salisbury Presides over a Cabinet Council Which Wolseley Attends.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 25.—The Council of Ministers which was held at the palace on March 21 exhaustively discussed the situation in Egypt. Both the palace authorities and the Porte were greatly annoyed at the fact that Turkey had not been consulted in regard to the Dongola expedition and were also irritated because the Khédive had ignored the Porte in the matter.

Messages were addressed to Moukhtar Pasha, High Commissioner of the Porte in Egypt, reproaching him for not having put a stop to the expedition.

The Ministers also addressed an appeal to France and Russia requesting them to intervene, to the end of regulating the position of Egypt, and Germany was also asked to use her good offices in the same direction. It is believed in well-informed circles that the action of the Porte in this matter was taken at the instance of Russia and France.

Costaki Pasha, Turkish Ambassador to Great Britain, has been instructed to make representations to Lord Salisbury expressing the Porte's ideas in regard to the Egyptian situation.

PARIS, March 25.—A semi-official note issued this morning says that France will refuse to sanction England's use of the Egyptian reserve fund for the purpose of paying the expenses of the Dongola expedition, unless precise pledges are given for the evacuation of Egypt.

LONDON, March 25.—A news-agency dispatch from Cairo, published in The Globe, says that six members of the Egyptian Public Debt Commission have notified the Egyptian Minister of War of their assent to the Government's drawing upon the Egyptian reserve fund to meet the expenses of the Nile expedition.

Lord Salisbury presided at a Cabinet council, which met at the Foreign Office at 11 o'clock to-day. Gen. Lord Wolseley, Commander in Chief of the Army, was present.

ENGLAND AND ITALY ALLIED.

Agreement Concluded with a View of Abandonment of Kassala.

ROME, March 25.—In the Senate to-day Baron Blanc, ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs, affirmed that the alliance between Great Britain and Italy was an accomplished fact.

The overtures for peace, which had been made with the view to the eventual evacuation of Kassala, Baron Blanc said, had determined the authorities upon a public, definitive manifestation of alliance, which was founded upon a more solid basis than protocols, namely, a community of defensive interests. This community would henceforth be extended to the security of Italy as a maritime power, and the Mediterranean power of Italy would now become an effective bond between Great Britain and the Dreibund.

Signor Sermoneta, Minister of Foreign Affairs, concurred in Baron Blanc's statement. He created a sensation by declaring that, if the Dongola expedition was aimed at the reconquering of the Soudan, Italy must, if the conquest be effected, and if Great Britain so desired, restore Kassala.

AN EFFORT TO SAVE ADIGRAT.

Credits for the Expedition Approved by the Italian Senate.

ROME, March 25.—Advices received from Massowah state that Gen. Baldissera, Commander in Chief of the Italian forces in Abyssinia, has started from Asmara with a strong force. The object of the expedition is, if possible, to liberate the Italian garrison at Adigrat.

The Senate has approved the credits asked for carrying on the campaign in Egypt.

SALE OF BOOKS ON ART.

Some Fine Collections of the Writings of Addison, Bacon, and Bulwer.

Among the books sold yesterday by Bangs & Co. were the following:

"Works of Joseph Addison," collected by Mr. Tickell, portrait, six volumes, octavo, London, 1804, $6; "Works of Matthew Arnold," ten volumes, New-York, 1883, $10.50.

Martin Gerlache, "Allegories et Emblèmes. Texte explicatif par A. Ilg," with 250 excellent illustrations, Vienna, 1882, $9; a collection of Jean Léon Gérôme's works, by Edward Strahan, 100 photogravures, India paper proofs, edition de luxe, published to subscribers only at $300, Paris, Goupil & Co., 1884, $19; George Hirth's "Les Grands Illustrateurs," 1,000 fac-simile illustrations of engravings by masters of the German, Dutch, French, and Italian schools, Munich, 1883, $11.50; E. Lièvre's "Oeuvres d'Art," Paris, 1880, $5; Louis Weisser's "Atlas de Gravures," large folio, 148 plates, Paris, no date, $8.50.

Francis Bacon's "Essayes or Counsels, Civill and Morall," London, printed by John Haviland, 1625, (the first edition, containing fifty-eight essays, and the only one published in Bacon's lifetime,) $21.50; Benzoni's "Novae Novi Orbis Historia," Geneva, 1578, $5; "Works of Thomas Browne," edited by Samuel Wilkin, portrait, four volumes, octavo, calf, London, 1836, $9.40.

Bryant and Gay's "Popular History of the United States," New-York, 1876, $11; "Works of Edward Bulwer, (Lord Lytton,)" Knebworth Edition, illustrated, thirty volumes, large paper, Boston, 1891, $22.50; William Byrd's "History of the Dividing Line Between Virginia and North Carolina, as Run in 1728-9," printed from the original manuscript, 200 copies only, two volumes, paper, uncut, Richmond,

STEAMER BERMUDA LANDS

FILIBUSTERS, LED BY CALIXTO GARCIA, JOIN THE REBELS.

Arms and Ammunition Conveyed to the Headquarters of the Insurgents in Spite of the Vigilance of the Spanish Guards, and the Force of the Revolution Greatly Increased—Rejoicing at the News in This City.

HAVANA, March 25.—The insurgent expedition which left New-York March 15 on board the steamer Bermuda has landed on the shores of Cuba.

It is positively known that the men, arms, and ammunition on board the Bermuda were safely put on shore and conveyed to the headquarters of the Cubans, despite the vigilance of the Spanish guards. Gen. Calixto Garcia was at the head of the party and is now understood to be in the insurgent camp.

News of the Bermuda's successful carrying out of her mission was received with satisfaction by more persons than those who constitute the Cuban colony in New-York. Capt. John O'Brien, who went as her master, has not disappointed the predictions of boatmen who know him. As a skillful pilot and an adventuresome spirit, he had already acquired a name.

The Bermuda's first attempt to sail, her detention, and the arrest of all connected with the enterprise on Feb. 24 was a sore blow to the Cubans. Her subsequent departure on March 15 on the present expedition was not interfered with, and success marked each stage of the steamship's movements. Gen. Garcia and a party were understood to have successfully evaded Spanish spies, and to have boarded the Bermuda from a steamboat off Ocean City, N. J., two days after she left this port. An order was immediately issued from Washington, giving instructions for revenue cutters to intercept the Bermuda if she was found within the waters of the United States with an armed expedition aboard. Later news from Florida indicated that more filibusters had been put aboard in Southern waters. She was said to have carried from here forty tons of rifles, revolvers, machetes, and several machine guns; a quantity of dynamite, and 200,000 cartridges. Nearly all of these munitions were so packed that each case could be carried by one man when they were landed.

It is presumed that the Bermuda made a landing at night with the aid of a native pilot, when the Spanish gunboats for lack of competent pilots to navigate among the countless shoals are compelled to anchor.

The acquisition of Gen. Garcia in the field is a source of congratulation to the Cubans, who count him as one of their best fighters and military tacticians.

With another such consignment of the sinews of war and the wet season coming on, Cubans say they will strike a fatal blow to Spanish pretentions.

INSURGENTS DEFEAT SPANIARDS.

Houses Burned in Santa Ana, Rodriga, Palma Sola, and Yabucito.

HAVANA, March 25.—During an attack by insurgents upon the City of Santa Clara, the rebel leader, Leoncio Vidal, was killed.

A detachment of Government troops, composed of the San Quintin Battalion, was attacked by a party of rebels, under Fonseca, near San Juan de los Yeras, in the Santa Clara Province, and a hard fight ensued. The battle resulted in the defeat of the Spanish force, which lost many killed and wounded. It is admitted by the Spaniards that in this engagement they lost one Lieutenant and fifteen privates killed.

The insurgents have burned the principal houses in Santa Ana, in the Province of Matanzas; 105 houses in Rodriga, and a number of houses in Palma Sola and Yabucito, all in the Province of Santa Clara.

Elbert Rappelye, the correspondent in Cuba of The New-York Mail and Express, will embark for the United States to-morrow, in accordance with an order issued by the Governor General decreeing his expulsion from the country.

AFRAID OF CUBAN RESOLUTIONS.

"Jingoes" Likely to Reject Those of House for Those of Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The latest attitude of the Congress on the Cuban question is calculated to intensify the opinion which the public has been forming for itself, that the Congress undertook to do something unnecessary, and is now trying to find justification for its foolishness or a not too disgraceful way out of an awkward mess. Opposition to the Senate resolutions, as modified by the House, had pressure so strong that the war party in the Senate evaded a vote upon the conference report, sending the resolutions back to conference. Now, fearing to have a vote at all upon Cuban resolutions, it looks as though the desperate jingoes would agree to accept the Senate resolutions without change, thus throwing over the House resolutions accepted in conference.

The gain to the jingoes by this course will be the avoidance of a vote in either the Senate or the House. The acceptance by the House of the Senate resolutions will call for no report to the Senate except the announcement of concurrence. In the House the announcement will be made that the conferrees have agreed to the resolution of the Senate, receding from the substitute offered by the House. That outcome to the jingoes will be more satisfactory than defeat in the Senate.

It is not complimentary to the discernment of Mr. Mills or Mr. Morgan that the conferrees on the Cuban resolutions now are talking about agreeing to the original Senate resolutions, which the House and Senate jingoes did not like. The conferrees had a long discussion to-day without coming to an agreement, and adjourned until to-morrow. The talk was all in favor of an agreement of some kind, it being the opinion of the conferrees that the Congress would be placed in a most discreditable position if it should be found necessary to drop the entire matter through lack of harmony between the two branches.

Inasmuch as the chief objection in the Senate was to the third section of the House substitute resolutions, which favored intervention by the Government in the affairs of Cuba, the conferrees on the part of the Senate were willing to report in favor of the substitute, with the objectionable section stricken out. But such a report would make a vote in the Senate necessary. It is likely that the Senate resolutions, which received only six adverse votes in the Senate, will be reported. These read as follows:

Resolved, That in the opinion of Congress, a condition of public war exists between the Government of Spain and the Government proclaimed and for some time maintained by force of arms by the people of Cuba; and that the United States of America should maintain a strict neutrality between the contending powers, according to each all the rights of belligerents in the ports and territory of the United States.

Resolved, further, That the friendly offices of the United States should be offered by the President to the Spanish Government for the recognition of the independence of Cuba.

Although the vote against these resolutions was light, there is little doubt that it would be much stronger now if the Senate were to be given the opportunity to say whether its decision should be allowed to stand. If the conferrees agree to report the Senate resolutions without amendment, the House alone will have to deal with them. It is assumed that the House conferrees will act with full knowledge of the temper of the House.

Mr. Lodge, one of the Senate conferrees, has gone to Boston, and will not return to Washington until next Monday. He will indorse whatever action Messrs. Sherman and Morgan, the other Republicans of the Senate on the Committee on Conference, may see fit to take. When the resolutions are passed, in whatever form, they will not constitute recognition of the belligerency of Cuba. That can be accorded, it is generally agreed, only through the Chief Executive of the Nation. Cuba may hear of the legislative recognition through the newspapers, but Spain and the insurgent Government will not hear of it officially until the action is announced through agents representing the President.

BRITAIN AND CUBAN CASE.

State Department Reticent as to Rumor About Her Position.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The State Department offers an opportunity for much conjecture about the report that Great Britain has intimated to this Government that it would be rather pleased if the United States Government would intervene in the Cuban War.

When the question was asked of the Secretary of State this afternoon his answer was that he had "nothing whatever to say on that subject."

As it would have been easy to say that the report was not true, if such be the case, it seemed as if there must be a degree of truth in it. The Foreign Office in London authorized a denial of the story.

The Foreign Office in London, while appearing to be frank and indifferent to concealment, may have told a diplomatic lie. At all events, more than one inquirer at the State Department this afternoon came away with the impression that Secretary Olney had knowledge of such a communication, that he was unwilling to deny it, and that his way of promoting belief in the report was to suggest that he could tell if he would, but that he preferred to keep the information secret for a while. Whether he has information of the disposition indicated as held by Great Britain, it is not at all probable that the United States Government will forcibly intervene in Cuban affairs because the British Foreign Office offered advice to that end.

If Great Britain has offered Mr. Olney such advice it is apt to postpone intervention, even if that had been contemplated.

FAITH IN NANSEN'S SUCCESS.

Brogger Doubts Not that the Explorer Has Been Successful.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 25.—The St. Petersburg Geographical Society held a meeting yesterday, at which Baron Toll, the arctic explorer, read a letter received March 15 from Prof. Brogger of Christiania, saying he had no doubt that Dr. Nansen had been successful and was now returning from the north pole.

When Dr. Nansen left him at Tromsoe, Prof. Brogger wrote, he said that he had calculated upon returning in two or three years. The news in regard to Nansen which had been telegraphed a few weeks ago, could not have come from Nansen personally, Prof. Brogger said, but, he continued, "I expect him on board the Fram to arrive in Norway next Autumn."

After reading the letter, Baron Toll added: "We also believe in Nansen. If he does not arrive in the Autumn there will still be time to send an expedition to explore the New Siberia Islands and possibly Sannikoff Land."

DUPAS AND ROYERE ACQUITTED.

They Did Not Arrest Arton Because Their Orders Forbade.

PARIS, March 25.—The trial of MM. Dupas and Royère, formerly officials of the detective service, charged with selling professional secrets and with failing to arrest Emile Arton in connection with the Panama frauds when the latter was in Venice, in defiance of orders to take him into custody, ended to-day in the acquittal of the defendants.

The defense set up the argument that the Government had not wished Arton to be arrested, despite the orders that were issued for his apprehension, and that the trial of Dupas and Royère was merely an attempt on the part of the authorities to make the weak suffer for the strong.

Max Lebaudy's Exploiters Sentenced.

PARIS, March 25.—The trial of Ulric de Civry, editor of L'Echo de l'Armée; Armand Rosenthal, (Jacques St. Cère,) foreign editor of Le Figaro and Paris correspondent of The New-York Herald; Count de Cesti, and others, upon charges of blackmailing the late Max Lebaudy, the millionaire spendthrift, ended to-day in the conviction of Civry and Cesti, who were sentenced to thirteen months' imprisonment and 500f. fine each. The other defendants were acquitted.

Lengthening Trial of Dr. Jameson.

LONDON, March 25.—The trial of Dr. Jameson and his fellow-officers was resumed in the Bow Street Police Court this morning. The Postmaster of Mafeking described how the telegraph wires were cut behind Jameson's expedition. The trial was postponed until April 28, pending the arrival of further evidence from South Africa.

Foreign Miscellaneous Reports.

—Penny postage throughout the British Empire was the object of a favorable resolution passed at a meeting of the Association of Chambers of Commerce in London yesterday. The Duke of Norfolk, Postmaster General, said that the resolution was premature. When the colonies went into the Universal Postal Union it was agreed that the rate of postage should not be reduced until after 1897.

—Turkey's Council of Ministers decides that agents of the American Red Cross Society shall distribute relief in cities, and not visit villages, the destitute in these being expected to make the journey to the headquarters. Then, the Red Cross agents are expected to use the lists furnished by the Turkish Relief Commission, with the faculty to make changes.

—The cargo of the steamer Three Friends, consisting of arms and ammunition, was unloaded at Jacksonville, yesterday, to the great surprise of Cubans expecting that another landing of filibusterers in the island was inevitable.

—Gen. von Werder's message to the Kaiser was the Czar's announcement of his visit, with the Czarina, to Berlin after the coronation ceremonies. Their Majesties will reside at the Russian Embassy.

—Mrs. Mason, wife of a member of the Red Cross Society, who accompanied Miss Clara Barton in her relief expedition to Anatolia, died at Constantinople yesterday.

—Colon lost, by the fire of March 23, eighty-six houses and other property, valued at $1,000,000, and insured for $200,000.

—Marash has an epidemic of typhoid fever. Six physicians and two druggists are to be sent there from Beyrouth.

—Thomas Hughes's burial occurred at Brighton yesterday.

SOUND-MONEY DINNER IN BOSTON.

Ex-Controller Trenholm and Others Discuss Finance.

BOSTON, March 25.—The Boston Boot and Shoe Club gave a dinner at the Exchange Club this evening, at which the subject of finance, its bearings upon business, was discussed by William L. Trenholm, ex-Controller of the United States Treasury; S. V. White of New-York, and H. W. Peabody.

The following guests were present: James H. O'Neill, Assistant United States Treasurer; Gen. A. P. Martin, Chairman Boston Police Commission; Thomas N. Hart, President of the Mount Vernon National Bank; S. N. Aldrich, President of the State National Bank; James C. Elms, President of the Shoe and Leather National Bank; Stephen M. Crosby, President of the Massachusetts Loan and Trust Company, and A. Shuman.

Mr. Trenholm said the community had become alarmed lest our dollars should be reduced in value. The danger arose from the defects of the country's monetary system. There could not be two standards of value, because they could not be kept in harmony. There must be a choice between the two standards.

The speaker thought the great mass of the people knew more of this question than they were given credit for. They need to be assured of their numerical strength to compel their representatives to protect their interests.

He believed the candidate next November who should stand for honest money, economical government, and peace without and within would be elected irrespective of party.

S. V. White said he felt that the country would come out of its financial difficulty. He deplored the fact that States having large populations had only the same representation before the country as States a quarter the size.

"Unless you have been in the West," he said, "you cannot feel the regard which the people there have for the men of Wall Street."

The club adopted resolutions declaring against free silver and supporting the President's position on the money question.

Jersey City's Registration.

JERSEY CITY, March 25.—The registration in Jersey City, for the municipal election April 14, was completed Tuesday evening. Complete returns received to-day at Police Headquarters give a total of 34,039. This is an increase of 2,650 over the registration of last Fall. The gain is partly owing to the fact that last Fall many names were dropped in consequence of the law requiring a personal registration then in effect for the first time.

New-Jersey Lay Judges Ousted.

TRENTON, N. J., March 25.—Gov. Griggs to-night signed the bill which abolishes the office of Lay Judge, and ousts sixty such Judges from the bench.

THE BLUE BOOK AMENDED

ALTERATIONS IN THE REPORT ON THE VENEZUELAN BOUNDARY.

The Corrections Are All in the Argument of Sir Frederick Pollock, and Are Not Considered Important by the American Commission—Opinions Little Regarded, but a Search for Facts—Sir Julian Pauncefote to Remain Here.

LONDON, March 25.—A Parliamentary paper was issued this afternoon entitled "Errata in the Venezuela Blue Book." The first emendation of the text of the Blue Book is of the extract from the secret reports on the dominions of the King of Spain in America, addressed to the Spanish Government, (Page 5,) which reads: "It appears that the Dutch settlements in Guayana extend from close to the River Amazones to the Orinoco." This passage is amended to read: "It appears that the Dutch settlements in Guayana already extended from close to the River Amazon, at least as far as the Pomeroon."

The errata withdraw the version of the Centurion's report in 1770, (Page 14 of the Blue Book,) and substitutes another, affirming that the report sent home by Centurion inclosed declarations by the Prefect and three members of the Spanish missions to the effect that the Spaniards had not then and never had any fort on the Cuyuni. What the Dutch believed were two forts in that neighborhood were villages belonging to the missions on the northern bank of the Yuruari. The paper quotes parts of these declarations from the Audiencia de Caracas, together with letters and reports written in the year 1778.

A note appended to the errata says: "Extracts from documents cited in the preliminary statement, of which marginal references are therein given, but which are not printed in the appendix, together with other extracts from Spanish and Dutch documents, bearing on the question, will be published in a supplementary paper."

PAUNCEFOTE WILL STAY.

Not Called Home to Discuss the Situation with Salisbury.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Momentary credence was given in England a day or two ago to a statement in The Birmingham Post that Sir Julian Pauncefote was going to London to discuss Venezuelan matters with Lord Salisbury, because that journal is the home paper of Joseph Chamberlain and is usually supposed to have an inspiration on colonial matters from the Colonial Secretary of the Salisbury Government.

If there is any truth in the report, however, the British Ambassador here is totally unaware of it, and those near him declare it to be absurd, in view of the fact that just at this moment numerous important negotiations between Great Britain and the United States are progressing in a way that makes compulsory the presence of Sir Julian Pauncefote in Washington.

Among these questions is the convention providing for a Bering Sea claims commission, which has been before the Senate for ratification for over a month. In this connection an embarrassment has occurred from the fact that the Senate, in executive session, authorized changes in the convention as agreed upon by Secretary Olney and Sir Julian Pauncefote, which it is contended embody an inaccurate version of quoted passages from the treaty of arbitration. Secretary Olney recently appeared before the Committee on Foreign Relations, and, it is understood, asked that the original wording should be restored.

Then there is the boundary convention, for making convenient points on the one hundred and forty-first meridian in Alaska, for which Congress appropriated $75,000 in a joint resolution, approved Feb. 20, 1896, the understanding being that this work ought to be accomplished at the earliest possible moment.

In addition to these matters, there is the general arbitration treaty, of which so much is heard and so little is definitely known, and the Venezuelan limited arbitration, which occupies the serious attention of both Governments. From none of these matters would it be possible for Lord Salisbury to withdraw Sir Julian, even temporarily, without injury to all the great interests affected, as not one of them is understood to have reached a stage where it may be left in charge of unfamiliar hands.

NOT DEEMED IMPORTANT.

The Venezuelan Commission Not Impressed by the Changes.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—All the corrections referred to in the parliamentary paper issued to-day refer exclusively to the argument usually credited to Sir Frederick Pollock, which covers the first 42 pages of the British Blue Book, and do not affect the remaining 401 pages, or the case of the Venezuelan Commission attaches most importance. As already stated in these dispatches, Lord Salisbury thinks the corrections materially strengthen the British side of the question.

Prof. Pollock's argument, while considered to be an able advocacy of the British contention as supported by the evidence in the Blue Book, has not the same conclusiveness attached to it in Washington as in London, and even the Venezuelan Commission awaits with more interest the promised additions to the evidence to be furnished in a supplementary paper. The commission is devoting all its time to the study of documentary evidence, and does not dwell much on opinions, from whatever source they may come.

OBITUARY RECORD.

James B. Monroe.

James B. Monroe died Monday at the residence of his son-in-law, Commander J. J. Hunker, in the navy yard.

Mr. Monroe was formerly one of the prominent business men of Toledo, Ohio, being for twenty years General Manager of the Dayton and Michigan Railroad, and also a stockholder in and sole manager of its large grain elevators. He was for several years Vice President of the Toledo Produce Exchange.

Mr. Monroe was a Vestryman and the Treasurer of Trinity Church, and held other positions of trust. He was a hospitable, generous, charitable, and unassuming man, and had many friends. His body will be taken West for burial. The funeral services will be private.

Stage-Struck Girl Returns.

Abigail Johnson, stage struck, who ran away from her home, 222 East Thirty-fifth Street, Sunday afternoon, walked into Police Headquarters last night and said she wanted to give herself up. She is a daughter of William J. Johnson, a driver on the Fourth Avenue Line of horsecars. The girl was engaged as an "extra" at the Grand Opera House last week and when the show left town she went with it. Mr. Johnson was notified, and he came to Police Headquarters to take his daughter home. She refused to go with him, saying he had ill-treated her. She was taken to the rooms of the Gerry Society.

Masonic Appointment.

RICHMOND, Va., March 25.—The Rev. Dr. Harley Carmichael, Sovereign Grand Master of the Sovereign College of Allied Masonic Degrees for the United States, has appointed Josiah H. Drummond, Past Grand Master of Maine, to the office of Grand Chancellor of the Sovereign College, vice W. O. English, deceased. It is understood that Col. Hall of the United States Army, who now holds the office of Grand Deacon, will be advanced to the office of Grand Almoner.

Veterinary College Commencement.

The twenty-first annual commencement of the New-York Veterinary College was held last night in Chickering Hall. Twenty-six young men received diplomas. The prize winners were John S. Buckley, Samuel Buckley, Frederick A. Zucker, Herbert W. Pratt, and Roger F. Twomby. A banquet was held by the college alumni at Clark's, in West Twenty-third Street, after the commencement.

J. Pierpont Morgan Goes Abroad.

J. Pierpont Morgan sailed for Europe on the steamship Teutonic yesterday. His vast interests in London and Paris compel him to go to those cities at least once in six months. Through J. P. Morgan & Co. of this city, J. S. Morgan & Co. of London, and Morgan, Harjes & Co. of Paris millions of American securities have been distributed.

Violinist Remenyi Ill.

DAVENPORT, Iowa, March 25.—Remenyi, the famous violinist, is very ill at the home of Henry Sartorius, in this city.

His wife, who is in New-York City, has been telegraphed for, and is expected to arrive here to-day.

REV. W. T. BROWN NOT A HERETIC.

Pastor of the Madison, Conn., Congregational Church Acquitted.

MADISON, Conn., March 25.—The council that yesterday tried, on charges of heresy, the Rev. William T. Brown, pastor of the Congregational Church here, declared this afternoon that four of the charges had not been proved. The fifth charge was withdrawn by the complainants. The charges were as follows:

1. The Rev. William T. Brown does not hold the doctrine of atonement as it is taught in the Scriptures, and as it is commonly held by evangelical Congregational Churches.
2. He does not accept the doctrine of the incarnation as taught by the Bible and is commonly held by evangelical Congregational Churches.
3. He seems to deny the doctrine of the Trinity as evangelical Congregational Churches hold it and understand the Scriptures to teach it.
4. He minimizes, if he does not deny, the authority of the Bible as evangelical Congregational Churches hold it.
5. He has made statements that have a tendency to belittle the Bible and Christ.

Rev. William T. Brown,
Pastor of the Congregational Church, Madison, Conn.

In the resolutions expressing its decision, which was unanimous, the Council said:

The Council would recognize the fact that these theological difficulties between the point of view held by some members of the church in accordance with their previous training and habits of Christian thought, and the point of view to which the new pastor has been led in the course of his Biblical studies and by his intense desire to preach a living Christ for the life of our own time.

The Council further recognizes the fact that, in consequence of this difference of mental attitude with regard to important truth, the aggrieved members of the church in their hearing and recollection of some overstrenuous expressions of their pastor, have been led to the conclusion that his teaching has departed from the essential beliefs which are commonly held in our churches.

The Council kindly bears testimony to the admirable spirit and candor, as well as to the clearness and ability with which the Rev. Mr. Brown has presented his views in their hearing; and we also witness to his overmastering sense of the truth of his message of the divine Christ for the life of the world. The Council recognizes the difficulty which confronts any intelligent and scholarly minister of speaking the truths which may be helpful in lifting some minds immersed in modern doubt up into clearer light, without at the same time disturbing other minds happily settled in familiar ways of faith, and we would therefore place on record our conviction that the needs of both these conditions of mind should be borne unceasingly as the burden of the ministry of the world.

After the reading of the report the Rev. Mr. Brown and George T. Marsh, Chairman of the minority, shook hands. The latter promised that the minority would promptly acquiesce in the decision of the Council, and that undoubtedly all who had been estranged from the church would return to the fold.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Gwynne—Steele.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The marriage of Miss Helen Steele of Washington to Mr. Edward E. Gwynne of New-York took place at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. Franklin Steele, at noon to-day. There were but few guests present as the affair was a home wedding.

Archdeacon MacKay-Smith, cousin of the groom, officiated. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Annie Steele, and the groom by Mr. Carroll Brown of Baltimore. The bride wore a Parisian gown of ivory white satin that fitted her graceful figure to perfection. The trimmings of round point lace were caught at the throat with a magnificent sunburst of diamonds, the gift of Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt of New-York, aunt of Mr. Gwynne. A superb veil of lace, inherited from her grandmother, of whose bridal array it once made a part, was fastened to her golden hair by a tiara of diamonds, a souvenir from the groom. Her bouquet was of white orchids and lilies of the valley.

Miss Annie Steele, her sister, was maid of honor, gowned in white mousseline de soie, over white satin, with trimmings of white satin ribbons. Her flowers were a cluster of white violets.

Among those present, and who later were guests at a wedding breakfast, were Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Miss Gertrude Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. Gwynne, Sr., and Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Shepard. The young couple left on the afternoon train for the North, and will sail Saturday for Havre. After a year of foreign travel, including a journey in the Far East, they will make their home in Paris.

The bride is a great grand-daughter of Justice Chase, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence; a granddaughter of Commodore Barney, United States Navy, and is descended from Peter Jacquette, the second Dutch Governor of Delaware. Mr. Gwynne is a son of Mr. and Mrs. David Gwynne of New-York. He is a famous cross-country rider, an expert golf player, the possessor of several of the finest horses in America, and a general social favorite. He is a member of the Calumet and Rockaway Hunt Clubs of New-York.

Arthur—Fraser

The marriage of Miss Ruby Ethelwin Fraser, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. Lewis Fraser of the Chelsea, 222 West Twenty-third Street, to Alan Arthur of Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, was celebrated yesterday at high noon in the apartments of the bride's parents.

The various rooms were handsomely decorated with flowers and tropical plants. In the front drawing-room, where the ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Edward Judson, pastor of the Judson Memorial Church in Washington Square South, there were white roses and tropical plants, the latter forming a bower under which the young couple stood. In the dining-room were clusters of American Beauty and other roses. Only the members of the families of the bride and bridegroom and a small number of intimate friends witnessed the ceremony and were present at the breakfast.

Gardner Shaw of Boston acted as best man, and the ushers were Malcolm Fraser, brother of the bride, and Shaw Newell. The bridesmaids were Miss Gwendoline Sandham of Boston, Miss Florence Brown of New-York, and Miss Katherine Church of Orange, N. J. They wore gowns of apple green satin trimmed with spangled tulle, and carried bunches of Easter lilies. The bride's gown was of heavy white satin. The skirt was made plain, but the corsage was trimmed with quantities of duchesse lace. Her veil was of tulle.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur started yesterday on an extended tour. They will make their home in Boston, and in the Autumn will give a large reception.

AT THE NEW-YORK HOTELS.

—WINDSOR—Edson Keith of Chicago.

—PARK AVENUE—Bishop P. A. Ludden of Syracuse.

—CAMBRIDGE—Col. Samuel P. Colt of Rhode Island.

—ASTOR—Col. Peter C. Hains, United States Engineers.

—BUCKINGHAM—Prof. Charles W. Shields of Princeton College.

—MURRAY HILL—Col. George B. Sanford, United States Army.

—HOLLAND—Eugene Tompkins of Boston and Miss Georgia Cayvan.

—GILSEY—Ex-Congressman James Kerr of Pennsylvania and Thomas McDougall of Cincinnati.

—WALDORF—Congressman Henry C. Brewster of Rochester and John A. Logan, Jr., of Youngstown, Ohio.

—FIFTH AVENUE—Ex-Senator George S. Boutwell of Massachusetts, ex-Senator John I. Gilbert of Malone, N. Y., and Joseph Jefferson.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

HALIFAX, March 25.—Charles Burrill & Co.'s general store, at Weymouth, was burned last night, with its contents. Loss, $50,000. Two houses, belonging to Henry Oakes, and the sample rooms of the Goodwin Hotel were also burned.

NEWARK, N. J., March 25.—Fire in the cellar of Hannigan & Bouillon's dry goods store, 775 Broad Street to-day did $100 damage.

M'KINLEY TOO BOASTFUL

OPPONENTS RIDICULE THE CLAIMS OF THE OHIO MAN'S FRIENDS.

The Demonstrations in New-York and Minnesota Regarded as Evidences of Alarm—The New-York Gold Platform Arouses the Silver Republicans—Secretary Carlisle Not Considered an Available Democratic Candidate.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The boast of the McKinley managers that their man is to have the nomination for President "in a walk-over" is ridiculed by the friends of other candidates, and they point for support of their opinion to the extraordinary activity of the McKinley men to compel the "spontaneity" that they are insisting is genuine and not to be successfully resisted. If, say the anti-McKinley men, it is so difficult to prevent the people from rushing to McKinley, why was it necessary to get up a McKinley demonstration in New-York on the eve of the convention that was to name Morton? and what was the necessity for demonstrating McKinley's weakness in New-York in the way in which it was shown by his ill-advised admirers?

Another instance that has been quoted to show the anxiety of the McKinley boomers is the exhibition given in the Minnesota Convention. Senator Davis has been a candidate for a year or more. Everybody, including the McKinley men, has assumed that Davis would have the delegation from his State, and that it would be glad to stand by him as long as his candidacy could be kept out of reach of ridicule. If McKinley was so strong that he could not be beaten in the convention, he certainly did not need to deprive Davis of the delegates he had a fair right to consider himself entitled to.

In the face of the confident assertions made within a day or two that McKinley would have enough and to spare of delegates, a strenuous effort was made to obtain the Minnesota votes. Just what the argument was that led to the abandonment of Davis no Minnesota man is prepared to tell. But some insist that if McKinley was safe without Minnesota, it would have been a graceful, not to say a decent, thing to allow the delegates to have the privilege of voting at least once for Senator Davis. Then they could add their votes to the column of the majority that McKinley is to have on the first ballot.

The New-York Republicans have not contributed to the comfort of the McKinley tribe by the money plank they have adopted. It is too strong by contrast with the Ohio straddle. Even Ohio men who would like to be considered for sound money when there are no silver men about, suggest that it has too strong a gold ring in it to be acceptable to some of the Western brethren.

It is evident that the convention is Massachusetts Friday, when a Reed delegation is to be named, will be quite as strongly for the gold standard as that of the New-York Republicans. That, it is understood, is the wish of Mr. Reed, who will not ask for any equivocal declaration to guide delegates to be chosen for him.

The silver men, Republicans and Democrats, dislike the New-York platform. Senator Jones of Nevada, reasserting the determination of the silver men to permit no other important legislation that does not carry silver with it, flings the menace of a party split at the Republican leaders, and insists protection to silver must be accepted by the Republicans. Sound-money Republicans are insisting that they will join with the protectionist Democrats to secure a platform and a candidate who can be voted for by free traders and protectionists. With those Democrats who are beginning to see that protection to silver is not a whit less objectionable than protection to steel or lead, there is proper hesitation. The blind and mischievous devotion of some men to a whimsical faith in silver has brought together two otherwise irreconcilable parties, and the Democrats are a little more for protection than the Republicans with whom they find themselves allied.

Leaders for silver like Senator Vest will need to invent a new party shibboleth, like "Protection for silver; free trade for everything else."

It was stated in these dispatches about a fortnight ago that Mr. Carlisle was discussed in the Treasury Department as a candidate who might be worked for without objection from anybody in the Administration. Since that announcement other statements confirmatory of it have been made, but they cannot be true or the sentiment of the country had been felt a week it was certain that the canvass for Mr. Carlisle was not one about which it would be easy to create any deep enthusiasm. It has not been easy to find a State that he could carry for the convention. It is confidently asserted that he could not get the State of Kentucky. But, the Carlisle men say, Mr. Cleveland could not get his own State of New-York, yet he was nominated. All that has been said in answer to this remark is that Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Carlisle are different. Mr. Cleveland commanded two-thirds of the delegates from all the States except New-York. It would not be safe to assert that Mr. Carlisle's popularity is great enough to assure him an equal support outside the State of Kentucky.

Persons in Washington who are scanning all State platforms for support of the Congressional declarations of belligerency have not been able to find any encouraging references to Cuba in the New-York Republican platform. While Lodge and Morgan are stirring things up here they are not being supported either in Ohio or in New-York and they would like to know the reason why.

As a rule the Congress does not care for State utterances; they are apt to be considered as impertinences. Just now, however, when there is a condition of doubt as to whether the Senate and the House have done the right thing, a little something like applause would be extremely grateful and strengthening to the men who are fighting for Cuba libre—with their mouths.

SOUTH DAKOTA FOR McKINLEY.

Pettigrew Forced to Pledge His Efforts Against Free Silver.

HURON, S. D., March 25.—McKinley swept the Republican State Convention to-day. There was not a dissenting voice. South Dakota's eight delegates are instructed for the Ohio man.

The big fight of the convention was between the silver and sound-money men. Senator Pettigrew made a powerful fight to prevent any expression on the silver question, and made a long argument before the Resolutions Committee. The latter unanimously reported and the convention unanimously adopted the money plank of the National platform of 1892.

The convention also requested each of the aspirants for the place of delegate to the National Convention to rise, and declare his attitude toward silver, and pledge himself to not only vote, but to work against free coinage at St. Louis. Every one did this, including Senator Pettigrew, the latter stating that he bowed to the will of the majority.

Several speakers severely arraigned the silver men as unrepublican and dishonest, but not a word was said on the other side. The anti-Pettigrew men had threatened, in case the silver men raised the question, to leave Pettigrew at home. The other seven delegates held a meeting and pledged themselves not to allow Senator Pettigrew to be Chairman of the delegation or to be on the Credentials or Platform Committees at St. Louis or to vote for National Committeemen.

The convention stood three to one against silver, and it was proposed for a time to leave Pettigrew off the delegation, but Pettigrew had threatened in a speech at Sioux Falls that his defeat meant a Populistic victory, and in the interest of the party the opposition leaders decided not to push their advantage to the limit.

REED CAPTURES TEXAS.

A Combination with Allison Negroes Proves Effective.

AUSTIN, Texas, March 25.—The Republican State Convention last night elected W. W. Cuney, the Allison negro leader, temporary Chairman by a vote of 473 to 207 for A. J. Rosenthal, his McKinley opponent, and then adjourned to to-day. The Credentials Committee was not ready to report to-day, and no business was transacted.

Cuney, in slecting the committees, has wholly ignored the McKinley men, and has placed William H. McDowell, State Manager for Reed, at the head of the Committee on Credentials. His action has given the Reed element, which had been lost in the shuffle, new life, and this afternoon the Cuney combine made up the following slate to elect as degelates to the National Convention to-morrow: D. B. Ferguson, Wright Cuney, William M. Makemeson, and A. T. Terrell. The two latter are white, and both originally Reed men; the first two are colored, and are for Allison. There is every indication that the slate will go through.

Up to this afternoon the Cuney combine had been willing to accede to the election of Chairman Grant of the State Executive Committee, a McKinley man, but a caucus to-day of McKinley men, called, it was said, to discuss the advisability of cutting loose from the "Black and Tan" wing and holding an exclusive white convention, determined the fate of Grant, and he was dropped from the list of delegates, and the McKinleyites, who Tuesday morning believed they would carry the convention with a whoop, are entirely left out.

Knowing ones here to-night place the thirty delegates Texas will send to the National Convention as follows: Reed, 16; McKinley, 8; Allison, 6.

The Credential Committee to-morrow will recommend the seating of no McKinley delegates, and whatever it reports will be adopted.

The Committee on Resolutions to-night agreed to report to the convention to-morrow resolutions in favor of sound money and a tariff, notwithstanding the idea all along has been not to touch on such matters. The resolutions will undoubtedly be adopted.

Butler Will Not Aid a "Goldbug."

RALEIGH, N. C., March 25.—A letter from Senator Marion Butler, in reply to an inquiry, makes a positive statement of the position of the Populist Party with reference to fusion with Republicans or Democrats. It says:

The People's Party will not co-operate with goldbugs, but is ready to co-operate against goldbugs. Neither will the People's Party support any man for Governor who will vote for a gold man for President. The People's Party stands solidly for this position, and you can rest assured it is not bluffing, but means just what it says. If no party will co-operate with us against the goldbugs, then we will make the fight alone.

Butler probably can carry his point against fusion.

Instructed for Quay.

HARRISBURG, Penn., March 25.—The Republican conferees from the Congressional district composed of Adams, York, and Cumberland Counties, met and organized to-day. Resolutions were adopted indorsing Senator Quay as a Presidential candidate, and instructing the delegates for him to the St. Louis Convention. The delegates will choose the alternates.

McKinley Cheered in West Virginia.

CHARLESTON, West Va., March 25.—The meeting of the State Republican League to-day was the largest ever held in the State. Gov. Bradley of Kentucky was the chief speaker. Every mention of McKinley's name was greeted with storms of applause.

Missouri Republican Convention.

ST. LOUIS, March 25.—The Republican State Central Committee has changed the time for holding the State Convention for the election of Delegates at Large to the National Convention from May 27 to May 12 at St. Joseph.

[COMPLIMENTS FOR THE 71ST.]

The Regiment Reviewed by Gen. Ruger—Medals Presented.

The Seventy-first Regiment was reviewed in its armory last night by Major Gen. Thomas H. Ruger, Commander of the Department of the East, and the compliments he paid to Col. F. V. Green and the gallant lads of his command were not idle.

The regiment in point of individual "set-up," accuracy, snap, general appearance and condition of arms, accoutrements, and uniforms, could hardly have been in better shape, and it came out of many complicated manoeuvres without a hitch.

Gen. Ruger came from Governors Island with Mrs. and Miss Ruger, Lieut. Col. A. C. M. Pennington, Inspector of Artillery; Col. C. C. Byrns, Assistant Surgeon General, and Mrs. Byrns, Lieut. Col. A. B. Carey, Deputy Paymaster General; Major John Van R. Hoff, Surgeon; Capt. James Allen, Chief Signal Officer; Capt. Mills, Aide de Camp, and Mrs. Mills, and Lieut. Cummings, Aide de Camp.

Other military guests, some representing Brig. Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, who was unable to attend, were Col. A. C. Church, Major W. L. Haskin of Davids Island, Col. M. P. Miller of Fort Hamilton, Major and Mrs. J. D. G. Knight of Willet's Point, Col. and Mrs. S. M. Mills of West Point, Major H. S. Van Duzer, Major David Crocker, Major R. V. McKim, Col. S. H. Olin, Major A. D. Andrews, Police Commissioner and Mrs. Andrews, Major and Mrs. Paul Dana, Col. George Turner, Col. James, Gen. G. S. Green, Mrs. G. S. Green, Jr., Commander J. W. Miller, First Naval Battalion, and Major H. P. Stacpole of the Tenth Battalion, Albany.

More than 2,000 citizen friends of the regiment were in the galleries. After the salute of colors ten commands, sixteen files front, went on the parade floor.

The battalion had the following officers: Field—Col. Francis V. Greene, Lieut. Col. W. A. Downs, and Majors A. T. Francis and C. H. Smith; Staff—Adjts. W. G. Bates and H. B. Fisher; Quartermasters—J. K. Olyphant, B. F. Arnold, and J. Kennedy Tod; Surgeon—E. T. T. Marsh; Assistant Surgeons—J. F.

BICYCLISTS AT THE PINS

RECORDS MADE IN THE METROPOLITAN ASSOCIATION TOURNAMENT.

W. Sawyer of the Golden Rod Wheelmen Wins The New-York Times Medal for the Best Individual Average—C. K. Starr of the Same Club Was Second and Olozaga of the Atalantas Third—Records of the Teams.

All the prizes won at the bowling tournament of the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs will be presented to the winners at the annual dinner, which is set for April 10.

There are six of these prizes—three team and three individual. The first team prize, won by the Atalanta Wheelmen of Newark, N. J., is a cup offered by The Wheel. The second team prize, won by the Golden Rod Wheelmen, is a trophy valued at $25, and the third, won by the Riverside Wheelmen, is a trophy valued at $15.

The first individual prize, which was won by Mr. W. Sawyer of the Golden Rod Wheelmen, with an average of 182 9-16, is the handsome gold medal offered by THE NEW-YORK TIMES, and valued at $50; the second individual prize, won by Mr. C. K. Starr, also of the Golden Rod Wheelmen, with an average of 178 18-19, is a trophy valued at $10, and the third individual prize, won by Mr. C. Olozaga of the Atalanta Wheelmen, consists of a trophy valued at $5.

The team record of the tournament is given herewith. The Hudson County Wheelmen, Greenwich Wheelmen, and Harlem Wheelmen all forfeited games, or bowled with teams which were one man short. Their team average is therefore based on the games in which they were represented by a full team. This is the team record:

	Won.	Lost.	High Score.	Team Average.
Atalanta	17	3	892	791 1-20
Golden Rod	15	5	983	834 13-20
Riverside	14	6	897	758 11-20
Manhattan	13	7	843	758 2-20
Jersey City	12	8	880	774 17-20
Tourist	12	8	856	784 19-20
Catholic	10	10	857	735 2-20
Prospect	7	13	787	677½
Harlem	5	15	842	725
Greenwich	3	17	795	675 3-16
Hudson County	2	18	784	708

During the tournament, 107 different men bowled in the games, 32 of whom took part in at least 75 per cent. of the contests, which was necessary to qualify for the individual average prizes. Of that number, 24 made an average of 150 or better, the records of these bowlers being as follows:

INDIVIDUAL AVERAGES.

Name and Club.	Average.	Games Rolled.
1. Sawyer, Golden Rod	182 9-16	16
2. Starr, Golden Rod	178 18-19	19
3. Olozaga, Atalanta	178 2-19	19
4. Shiman, Golden Rod	174 10-18	18
5. Riordan, Catholic	168 6-20	20
6. Millar, Atalanta	166 14-20	20
7. Taylor, Tourist	165 1-18	18
8. J. Beam, Riverside	163 15-20	20
9. H. Beam, Riverside	163 11-20	20
10. Wadleigh, Jersey City	161 3-18	18
11. Starrett, Jersey City	160 1-20	20
12. Berdan, Tourist	159 16-20	20
13. Brock, Catholic	159 6-18	18
14. Pelin, Manhattan	158 9-20	20
15. Meyer, Manhattan	156 2-20	20
16. Burnham, Hudson County	155 13-20	20
17. Terbell, Atalanta	155 4-20	20
18. Scudder, Jersey City	155 3-17	17
19. Lockwood, Jersey City	154 19-20	20
20. Drew, Tourist	153 7-20	20
21. Halsey, Atalanta	152 17-20	20
22. Cordrier, Hudson County	151 4-16	16
23. Shannon, Prospect	150 9-16	16
24. Budd, Atalanta	150	16

RIVERSIDE'S NEW RACERS.

Hedstrom, Henshaw, and Owens to Wear the Famous Yellow Jackets.

Because of the recent split in the ranks of the Greenwich Wheelmen, Hedstrom, Henshaw, and Owens, the three crack riders of that club, have gone over to the Riverside Wheelmen, and will wear the colors of that lively and progressive organization this season.

These new accessions to their ranks will enable the Riversides to enter the following in the team races during the season: "Teddy" Goodman, William Barbeau, C. M. Ertz, C. K. Granger, J. T. Beam, Joseph W. Judge, Oscar Hedstrom, C. A. Henshaw, and Wallace Owens. Such a lot of "yellow jacket" scorchers will make a team hard to beat. The above list does not comprise all the racing talent of the Riverside Wheelmen, as the following riders will also prepare for track work during the coming season: Alexander Brown, John G. Dabour, Arthur Jungkind, Charles Stevens, Harry M. Stivers, Frank M. Holahan, Walter Beam, Thomas Green, Harry Sanders, Eugene Bofinger, and T. D. St. John.

The plan of the Century Wheelmen to have their century run divided into squads will permit the Riverside Wheelmen to have a separate squad, under the command of their club Captain, Walter Beam. He will urge his men to defend the victory of last year and capture the handsome trophy offered to the club having the largest number of survivors.

The entries for the tandem races, to take place at the Riverside Wheelmen's next meet, on July 11, will undoubtedly be very large, as this is to be a "tandem year," and many riders have expressed their intention of competing.

At the joint games of Company I and the Pastime Athletic Club, to be held at the Twelfth Regiment Armory, Sixty-second Street and Columbus Avenue, to-night, the Riverside Wheelmen have entered five of the fifteen men who will ride, and may be expected to capture a prize or two. "Teddy" Goodman, J. W. Judge, Frank M. Holahan, John G. Dabour, and H. M. Stivers will represent the club in the two-mile handicap.

CYCLERS IN EAST ORANGE.

An Attractive Programme of Club Runs and Races Agreed On.

The East Orange Cyclers have decided on the following club runs for the Sundays during the coming two months, beginning next Sunday, at 9:30 A. M., with a run to Great Notch and Richfield. With the exception of a run to Keyport, which will be started at 6:30 A. M., all runs will start at 9:30 A. M. The schedule is: April 5, Summit; April 12, Cedar Grove and Singac; April 19, Ridgewood, for club dinner; April 26, Elizabeth and Springfield; May 3, Westfield; May 10, Pine Brook; May 17, Keyport, (century;) May 24, Rutherford and Passaic. Informal runs will also be held every Saturday and Sunday afternoon at 2:30 P. M. On April 3 there will be a century run, beginning at 7:30 A. M.

The club will inaugurate a series of semi-annual races this year, at a distance of about fifteen miles, the dates selected for the first two being May 23 and Sept. 26. These races will be for a handsome silver cup, which must be won three times to become the property of the winner. Gold and silver medals will be given to the first and second men, and other prizes to other placed men. It is also proposed to have tandem and short-distance races on the last Saturday in each month.

Club medals are to be given to each member riding 2,000 miles or more during the season, with the President's gold medal to the member making the greatest mileage. The Captain's gold medal will be given to the member riding through the largest number of official runs.

The club's Road Committee for the year is made up of L. H. Porter, Captain; C. H. Folles, First Lieutenant; J. R. Giles, Second Lieutenant; F. E. Coursen, Bugler, and C. A. Ready, Standard Bearer. The Racing Committee consists of L. H. Porter, E. W. Ketcham, and F. N. Lord.

WHEELMEN PLAY POOL.

Brooklyn Bicycle Players Defeat the Kings County Cracks.

In the pool games in the club tournament between members of the Brooklyn Bicycle Club and the Kings County Wheelmen on Tuesday night the members of the Brooklyn Club had all the best of it. When play began the Kings County boys had a lead of 59 points, but at the conclusion the Brooklyn men had forged to the front, wiped out the lead of their opponents, and will start in on the final games of the series to-morrow evening with a lead of 42 points. The games Tuesday evening were played with these results:

W. E. Fuller, B. B. C..... 9 23 33 45 56 68 74—75
C. McLaren, K. C. W..... 4 5 9 11 12 13 21—31
Referee—I. W. Wood.
W. E. Fuller, B.B.C..12 23 29 36 46 46 56 64 71—75
J. T. Beckwith, K.C.W. 3 5 14 21 25 39 42 49 56—56
Referee—D. C. Sexton.
George Hobby, B.B.C..5 11 20 31 45 54 62 66 70—75
C. McLaren, K.C.W...9 16 22 25 28 27 33 44 54—56
Referee—W. D. Faul.
George Hobby, B.B.C.11 20 27 28 39 44 55 65 73—75
J. T. Beckwith, K.C.W. 4 9 16 28 32 41 45 50 56—56
Referee—W. D. Faul.

Bulletin of the Racing Board.

PHILADELPHIA, March 25.—In the regular L. A. W. weekly bulletin Chairman Gideon of the Racing Board suspends A. H. Sayer of Greenpoint, L. I., for three months, from Feb. 1, for competing in a novice race, after having won a prize. Mr. Gideon also announces that "applications for National circuit dates not in by April 1 cannot be considered. The number already received is sufficient, but those received up to April 1 will have a chance to be placed."

The following records were accepted:

Three-quarter Mile, (paced; flying start, against time.)—1:15 2-5, by C. S. Wells, Coronado, Cal., Feb. 15, 1896.

One Mile, (paced, standing start, against time.)—1:49 2-5, by Herbert E. McCrea, Coronado, Cal., Feb. 14, 1896.

These riders are declared professionals: Charles Woodward and Walter Thompson of Nashville, Tenn., under Clause 1; and Otto May, Erie, Penn., at his own request.

Cycle Path, Riverhead to Eastport.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., March 25.—Work was begun Monday upon a new bicycle path between this place and Easport. This cycle path will make a good century run for wheelmen from Brooklyn to Greenport. There is a good road from this village to Greenport, and when the new path connects with the southern road from Sag Harbor to Brooklyn, the route will be continuous. The route for the path was surveyed some time ago, but the project was given up because it was thought it would cost too much. It was taken up again not long ago by the Riverhead Bicycle Club and a number of individuals interested in wheeling. It is expected that the path will be completed in time for the wheeling season.

The Bridge Free to Wheelmen.

Wheelmen had the privilege of riding across the Brooklyn Bridge without the payment of toll yesterday. A copy of the law making the roadway free was received by the Bridge Trustees from the Secretary of State late on Tuesday afternoon, and yesterday morning President Howell gave the necessary orders to the bridge employes, so that no fares were collected from such wheelmen as made the trip across the bridge yesterday. Although the fare has been but 1 cent for the last six months, the necessity of stopping to pay that merely nominal toll has been an annoyance to riders between the two cities. They are, therefore, much elated over this interference with their trips between the two cities being removed.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American wheelmen will be furnished with application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—The Union Cycle Club of Port Chester was reorganized Tuesday evening, with twenty members. The following officers were elected: Captain—H. C. Munson; Lieutenant—Charles L. Guthrie; Color Bearer—H. J. Munson, Jr.; President—H. B. Smith, Jr.; Vice President—W. D. Rigney; Secretary and Treasurer—Roy Taylor.

—Isaac B. Potter, W. S. Buel, F. M. Frobisher, and Dr. Ottolengui have been appointed a committee to prepare a constitution and by-laws for the proposed local branch organization of the League of American Wheelmen. A meeting to hear the report is to be held next Tuesday evening.

—Since the last report, there has been an increase of 912 in the membership of the League of American Wheelmen. Of this number, New-York contributed 260, making a total membership in the State of 11,601. New-Jersey added 58 to the roll, and Connecticut 13.

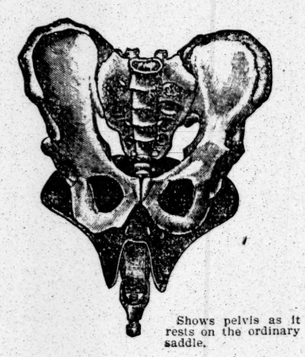
—A music ride by the West End Colonial Cycle Club was held at Bowman's Academy last evening, and was a most enjoyable affair. There was a large attendance, and after the ride and an exhibition of polo on bicycles, there was a supper and dance.

—In the Massachusetts Assembly yesterday there was an adverse report on a proposed bill putting a tax on bicycles.

—The newly organized Henley Bicycle Club, with temporary quarters at Avenue A and Seventh Street, has these officers: President—A. Gaarsner; Vice President—G. Willer; Secretary—G. Greenberg; Treasurer—S. Goldsmith; Captain—L. Pick.

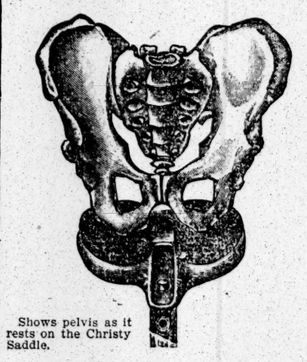
BICYCLES.

The Saddle Question.



Shows pelvis as it rests on the ordinary saddle.

The above is an illustration of the old style saddle. Fits like a glove—but a saddle should not fit like a glove. Just the reverse. When you ride a bicycle you want a seat, a cool seat—a seat with pads to receive the weight of the body and prevent pressure on the sensitive parts. The new **CHRISTY ANATOMICAL SADDLE** is built right, made from designs furnished by a medical authority. This illustration shows the new



Shows pelvis as it rests on the Christy Saddle.

CHRISTY ANATOMICAL SADDLE. See that it is fitted to your Bicycle. Prevents stiffness, soreness, and chafing, and makes cycling a pleasure.
Costs **$5.00**—and is worth it.

Booklet on Christy Saddle Free.

A. G. SPALDING & BROS.,
126-130 Nassau Street.

Spalding-Bidwell Co., 29, 31, 33 West 42d Street.

Agencies { Brooklyn—601 Fulton Street. / Jersey City—554 Communipaw Ave.

PIERCE CYCLES

The Tried and True Kind.
RUN EASIEST.
LAST LONGEST.
$75 and $100.

CYCLE REPAIRS.

We have the best equipped repair shop in the city for repairing all standard makes of bicycles. Work executed quickly and intelligently.

GEO. N. PIERCE & CO., Manf'rs.
Established 1865.
New-York Branch: 105 Chambers St.
Up-town Store: Broadway & 40th St.
Orange Store: 401 Main St., near Park.

BICYCLE BARGAIN HUNTERS.
'95 Stearns, $47; Others, $24 and $39.
LIBERTYS, ladies' or gents', $26.00.
Columbias, $19 & $29; Warwick, $17; Royal, $22.
NEW WHEELS, $35 TO $59. CALL.
NONPAREIL CO., 10 Barclay St., near Broadway.

LYNDHURST and CRAWFORD.
BICYCLES.
Old wheels taken in exchange and for sale.
DURANT McLEAN & CO., 299 Broadway.

COWPERTHWAIT'S
RELIABLE CARPETS.
Beauty and comfort for a mere song. Armenian Rugs now at massacred prices.
LONG CREDIT.
104 West 14th Street.

ST. ANDREW'S GOLF SEASON.

Many Tournaments Arranged—There Will Be Two Classes.

The Board of Governors of the St. Andrew's Golf Club at a recent meeting at Delmonico's arranged the programme of club events for the coming season. In the system of handicapping a new idea was adopted which has already met with favor in several clubs, that of arranging the members in classes according to their golfing ability. The St. Andrew's golfers this year will be divided into two classes—Class A and Class B. The handicap limit of the former has not been definitely fixed, but it will be either 12 or 18. Whatever the handicap limit of Class A, members who are handicapped over that number will be in Class B, but as soon as their play improves so as to reduce their handicap to the limit of Class A, they will be placed in that class.

The golf season at St. Andrew's will open Saturday, April 18. There will be seven monthly handicaps this year, one more than last year. In some of them both classes will play together, and in others the classes will play separately, but the winners, irrespective of class, will play as usual in the final match for the Vice President's cup.

The list of club tournaments is as follows: April 18—First monthly handicap match, Class A and Class B playing together. May 13—Second monthly handicap, Class A. May 20—Second monthly handicap, Class B. May 30—Decoration Day handicap tournament, (handicap limit 18,) for the Governor's prize, valued at $50; second prize, value, $20; third prize, $10. June 10—Third monthly handicap, Class A. June 17—Third monthly handicap, Class B. July 25—Fourth monthly handicap, Classes A and B. Aug. 19—Fifth monthly handicap, Classes A and B. Sept. 7—Labor Day handicap, (limit 18,) for the club prize; first, value, $50; second, $20; third, $10. Sept. 16—Sixth monthly handicap, Class A. Sept. 23—Sixth monthly handicap, Class B. Oct. 7, 8, 9, and 10—Open tournament to all clubs in the United States Golf Association; prizes to be announced later. Oct. 21—Seventh monthly handicap, Class A. Oct. 22—Seventh monthly handicap, Class B. Nov. 3—Election Day club championship for John Reid gold medal; 36 holes. Nov. 7—Final handicap for winners of previous monthly handicaps, Vice President's cup, first prize.

The three new holes which are to be added to the course will probably be laid out next week, but they will hardly be ready for use until May. These new holes will, when completed, be the first ones, the present first one becoming the fourth, and the last one the twelfth.

FOR SMALL BOAT RACING.

The Corinthian Fleet to Boom a Thirteen-foot Class.

The Corinthian Fleet, at a recent meeting, decided to establish a class of small craft which would be suitable, not only for racing, afternoon sailing and general use, but, at the same time, be inexpensive, and, after giving the subject careful consideration, have adopted a type of craft now very popular at Atlantic City, N. J., as being best adapted for all-around work.

Commodore W. W. Hollingsworth of the Corinthian Yacht Club of Atlantic City, and also a member of the home club, started the fleet by presenting to the New-Rochelle Corinthians his last year's crack, Norseman, and, in addition to boats which will be owned by members, the club will purchase one or two for general use.

Their general dimensions are as follows: Length over all, 25 feet; load water line, 13 feet; beam, (about,) 4-6 feet; draught, between 6 and 12 inches, and cost to build complete, with sails and spars, about $125.

A number of members of the club at Atlantic City have accepted an invitation to visit the Corinthians at New-Rochelle, sending their boats up on the deck of a large vessel, and, as three prizes have been offered by the officers of the club, the races between the little boats promise to be very interesting.

Harry Davis Leads the Batsmen.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., March 25.—Hit and run. That's the game Manager Irwin of the New-York baseball team has been drilling his men to play. The leader of the batsmen so far is Harry Davis, the new man, who has earned an average of .495 per cent. in eleven games. Next comes another new man, Connaughton, whose average is .475. Next in order is George Davis, Van Haltren, Tiernan, and Gleason.

Irwin will not pick his team until after the practice and exhibition games in New-York during the first two weeks of April. He, however, has them pretty well sized. It is a settled fact that Pfeffer will not play short, at least not yet awhile. He has been given encouragement, but is not really well, and is not in shape to go in and hustle. Besides that, Connaughton plays all around him at the place, and is surer at the bat. The pick so far—Meekin, Seymour, Kagey, "Dad" Clark, Farrell, Wilson, Harry Davis, Gleason, Connaughton, George Davis, Van Haltren, Tiernan, and Stafford—make up a team of head workers and heavy hitters.

Zearfoss, the new catcher, is still on the sick list, but not confined to his bed. There was no game to-day on account of rain. It came down in the morning and flooded the grounds.

Mr. Spalding to Pitch Again.

At the last meeting of the National League, April 13 was set aside and designated as "Harry Wright's Day," and it is the intention to devote the gate receipts on that day to a fund for erecting a monument to the memory of Harry Wright, the old veteran ball player. The National League teams of the country are making great preparations for this day, but without doubt the most interesting game will be the one that is to be played at Rockford, Ill., which was, and is to-day, looked upon as the most famous baseball centre in the country, for it was there that many of America's greatest players first played ball, and the city is to-day designated all over the country as the cradle of baseball. Away back in the early sixties the famous Forest City baseball team was organized there, and its triumphant tour throughout the country will be remembered by all. Among the players who will take part with A. G. Spalding (pitcher) on that date will be Barnes, Cone, and Addy. They were all four very much interested in Harry Wright, and assisted him materially in obtaining his position in the baseball world.

"Scaldy Bill" to Meet Purcell.

William Quinn, the hard-hitting boxer of Pottsville, Penn., who is weighed down with the sobriquet of "Scaldy Bill," will have his quality severely tested to-night, when he faces "Paddy" Purtell, at the New Manhattan Athletic Club. It is evident from the easy way in which Quinn disposed of "Tommy" West, that Purtell will meet with a stiff argument. Quinn is not only very handy with both fists, but he is also very shifty on his feet. The members of the Cherry Diamond Club are therefore likely to see one of the most interesting bouts of the season. The card also calls for the New-York bow of the clever Western lightweight, Frank Garrard. "Kid" McPartland will test Garrard's ability. The curtain-raiser will be a bout between two 135-pounders—"Tom" Devlin of Philadelphia and "Tom" Moriarty of Holyoke. The Quinn-Purtell bout is scheduled for ten rounds, and the other two for eight rounds each.

Columbia Freshmen's River Practice.

The Columbia freshmen crew candidates, sixteen in number, took their first water practice upon the Harlem River yesterday afternoon. The youngsters were all green as to the ways and means of rowing in a shell. Two of the oarsmen came very close to taking a peremptory plunge into the icy Harlem while trying to drop the shell into the water successfully. When, finally, the boat was comfortably placed, the candidates struck another snag in trying to take their seats. After a little while they managed to get on board, and then, by their manner of handling the oars, they furnished more fun for the veteran rowers who were watching them. Coach Sturgis instructed the men by twos and threes for almost an hour, and he succeeded in initiating some of them into the mysteries of rowing.

Britannia the Winner.

CANNES, March 25.—The third attempt to sail the match race for the cup given by James Gordon Bennett and Ogden Goelet, to be competed for by large raters, was made to-day, and resulted in the Britannia coming home a winner without any competitor at the finish. There was a good breeze at the start, but it gradually died away. The Britannia led at the outset, but was passed by the Ailsa and the Satanita after the yachts rounded the first mark. The Ailsa and the Satanita then engaged in a long luffing match, during which the Britannia was enabled to get a lead of fifteen minutes. The Satanita withdrew at the end of the first round, and the Ailsa failed to finish the second round.

TO STICK THINGS USE

MAJOR'S CEMENT

CHEAP, QUICK, AND CERTAIN.

Repairs China, Glassware, Meerschaum, Bric-a-Brac, to put on cloth, corn and bunion plasters, to hold a bandage on a wound or sore finger, tipping billiard cues.....15c., 25c.
Major's Rubber Cement, 2-oz. bottle, or in collapsible tubes, for repairing rubber boots and shoes, (old rubber will do for patches,) bicycle tires, rubber garments, silk umbrellas, &c..15c.
Major's Leather Cement, repairs boots and shoes, garments and umbrellas of all kinds of material except rubber, applied same as on leather goods.....15c.
Major's Liquid Glue, repairs furniture, books..10c.

A. MAJOR CEMENT CO.,
461 PEARL ST., NEW-YORK.
Ask Dealers, or Mail Price of Bottle.

Booth's

Australian "DRY-AIR" remedy. The new and wonderful treatment of all diseases of the throat and lungs by Inhalation.

Asthma, Catarrh, Bronchitis, yield instantly to the magical power of the entirely vegetable antiseptic,

"Hyomei."

It breaks up the hardest cold in the head or lungs in an hour's time; stops spasmodic coughing instantly, and robs croup of its terrors.

It is carried in the

Pocket

ready for instant use. The air thoroughly charged with HYOMEI is inhaled through the

Inhaler

at the mouth slowly. After permeating the minutest air-cells it is exhaled at the nose. The Pocket Inhaler

Outfit, $1.00,

consisting of pocket inhaler, a bottle of Hyomei, a dropper, and full directions for using, is sold in a sealed box by all druggists, or is sent by mail on receipt of price.

Don't let your druggist sell you a substitute. It's the only thing of the kind on the market. Any *first-class druggist* will get it for you if not in his stock.

Mr. Booth will be glad to see in person any one afflicted, and will gladly give advice and consultation free. We urge you to call.
Hyomei cures by inhalation.

R. T. BOOTH,
23 East 20th St. (second door east of B'way), New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE.
1,269 Broadway, 42d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress, or chamberwork, and assist with washing and ironing in private family; city or country; good city reference. M. L., Box 304 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID or PARLORMAID.—By a German-American Protestant girl as chambermaid or parlormaid, or to assist with waiting in private family; best city reference. 2,429 8th Av.; ring Gauch's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a very competent person of good experience as chambermaid and good plain seamstress in a private family; has good city reference. 214 East 36th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid, wait on table, in small private family; or as seamstress and take care of a grown child. 67 West 95th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young Scotchwoman, or do plain cooking in private family; city or country; city reference. A. D., Box 308, Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent young girl as chambermaid, or do chamberwork and assist with washing or chamberwork and waiting. 225 East 30th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent person to do chamberwork and sewing, or maid to elderly lady; good city reference. A. C. H., Box 305 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—In small private family; by respectable young girl; good reference from last employer. 238 East 128th St., care of Mrs. Kiernan.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class chambermaid; would act as maid if required; best of references; city or country. Burhans's bell, 853 7th Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent young girl as first-class chambermaid or parlormaid; willing and obliging; best references. B. D., Box 373 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and take care of children; or chamberwork and fine washing; good reference. 242 East 38th St.; ring once.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By competent German-American girl in American private family; willing and obliging. 155 East 33d St.; ring twice.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By competent girl as chambermaid or wait on invalid lady or grown children in a private family; best city reference. 100 West 53d St. Byrne.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Protestant young woman as first-class chambermaid; would assist in dining room or laundry; good references. 305 9th Av.; ring Reem's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By young German girl as chambermaid and seamstress; good reference. 337 East 43d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By chambermaid in private family; city or country; city reference. 231 West 16th St., third bell, west.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a German as chambermaid and seamstress; city reference. 138 8th Av.; ring once.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman; or would go as waitress; best city references; no cards. H. A., 40 East 25th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By first-class chambermaid; assist in pantry; personal reference. 237 East 45th St., care of Mrs. Behan.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Frenchwoman; good sewer; willing and obliging; good references; speaks no English. G., 121 West 29th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—As first-class chambermaid; best city references. E. K., Box 313 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a German as chambermaid and seamstress; city reference. 150 8th Av; ring once.

CHAMBERMAID.—By an experienced chambermaid, and to assist with sewing; best city reference. 149 East 57th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and seamstress; good reference. 113 West 53d St.; ring Curtis's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid or waitress. Can be seen at present employer's, 334 Lexington Av., between 12 and 3.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes to find a place for girl as chambermaid or parlormaid. Application, by letter only, to 219 Madison Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—Can be seen at present employer's, Wednesday and Thursday, 12 to 3, at 33 West 35th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By respectable girl as chambermaid and seamstress; good city reference. 105 East 53d St., second floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent chambermaid; will help with waiting; private boarding house; reference. 231 West 19th St., 2 flights, Rich.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young Protestant girl as chambermaid; city reference. 372 Park Av.

CHAMBERMAID and LAUNDRESS.—City reference. 346 East 75th St.; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young Protestant girl as chambermaid; city reference. 372 Park Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—Understands her work thoroughly; best city reference. 142 East 50th St.

Companions.

COMPANION.—By an intelligent young girl as companion for elderly lady or as governess; teaching German, embroidery, correct school lessons, and music; good seamstress; best city references. Address last employer, Wednesday, between 3 and 5 R. W., 15 East 57th St.

Cooks.

COOK or LAUNDRESS.—By a competent woman; city or country; best city reference. M. R., Box 372 Times, Up Town.

COOK, &c.—By neat German; cook, wash, iron, or general housework; city or country. 211 East 34th St.

COOK, &c.—By a good cook, and assist with washing, in private family; best city references. A. B., Box 314 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as cook in a private family; $25 a month; for the country; city references. M. J., Box 365 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a neat German cook; will wash, iron, or do general housework; city or country. 211 East 34th St.

COOK, &c.—By thoroughly competent young woman; good cook and laundress; small family; city reference. 310 East 31st St.

COOK.—By competent cook; will do plain washing; good reference. 2,155 8th Av., near 116th St.; Fitzpatrick's bell.

COOK.—By respectable young woman as cook; thoroughly competent; with best city reference. 123 West 16th St.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as cook or housekeeper; references. E. Roux, 131 West 28th St.

COOK, &c.—By a young woman as competent cook and manager; personal city reference. A. C., Box 300 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a competent cook in private family; do coarse washing; good reference. C. C., 329 3d Av.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook in private family; city or country; reference. 242 East 35th St.

COOK.—By a thoroughly competent woman as cook; five years' reference; in private family. Mullane, 190 East 76th St.

COOK.—By Swedish girl; first-class cook; good city references. 157 East 27th St.

COOK.—By Swedish girl as first-class cook. 447 8th Av.; ring Ohlsen's bell.

COOK.—By good cook in private family; city reference. 241 East 29th St.

COOK.—By a competent cook. Call at present employer's, 262 West 78th St.

COOK.—By young girl as cook. Can be seen at present employer's, 113 East 36th St.

COMPETENT COOK AND LAUNDRESS TO DO day's work or housecleaning; reasonable. Nelson, 147 East 22d St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a thoroughly experienced woman as first-class cook in private family; understands her duties; marketing and catering; can be highly recommended from her late employer; wages, $35 to $40. 912 6th Av., Douglas's bell.

COOK.—By a competent girl as cook and laundress in an apartment, or housework in small family; four years' city references from last place; good cook and laundress; neat and reliable. 860 9th Av., janitor's bell.

COOK.—By a young woman as good plain cook in a private family; can make good bread and nice desserts; very good references from last place. Call, for two days, 164 West 66th St., third bell.

COOK.—By woman as thorough, competent cook; faithful to her employers; bread, biscuits, deserts, and all soups and meats; good reference; city or country. McNeashing, 156 West 18th St., first floor.

COOK.—By competent woman as excellent cook in private family; thoroughly understands her duties; can be highly recommended from her late employer; wages, $35 to $40. 916 6th Av., near 52d St., store.

COOK, &c.—By young woman as good cook and laundress, and excellent baker; short distance in the country; permanent place; best reference from last employer. 315 West 20th St., rear house, first floor.

COOK.—By a first-class Protestant cook; understands soups, fish, meats, poultry, game; excellent baker; city or country; good reference. M. C., 203 East 50th St.

COOK.—By a competent woman as first-class cook; understands all kinds of soups, meats, game, desserts; good baker; city reference. 221 East 28th St.

COOK.—By a young girl as competent cook; private family; willing and obliging; best city references; wages, $20 to $25. Competent, 753 6th Av.

COOK.—By a respectable girl as good plain cook and do plain washing; has no objections to light housework; good references; no cards. 254 West 37th St., Callahan's bell.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—Two young girls as cook and laundress, chambermaid and waitress; small family; city references. 525 West 50th St.; Ward's bell.

COOK—WAITRESS, &c.—By two young girls; sisters; one competent cook and laundress; other competent waitress and chambermaid; reference. McDonald, 218 East 80th St.

COOK.—By a competent woman; first-class cook; in private family; to go to the country for the Summer months. Present employer's, 15 East 29th St.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two competent young girls; cook and laundress, chambermaid and waitress; four and a half years' best city reference. 75 East 85th St., Regan's bell.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in a private family; thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; best personal reference; wages, $35 to $40. C. D., Box 363 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By Protestant Welshwoman as first-class cook; understands all kinds of family cooking; city reference. Williams, 220 East 39th St.

COOK.—By first-class Swedish cook in private family; competent in all branches of cooking and baking; best references. L., 226 East 39th St., janitor.

COOK.—By first-class English cook; thoroughly understands her business; French and English cooking; wages, $40 to $45; kitchen maid required; large family preferred. 459 West 42d St.

COOK.—By first-class cook; understands English, French, and German cooking in all branches; best references. 251 East 35th St., corner 2d Av., ring fourth bell.

COOK.—By respectable woman as good cook and laundress in private family; city or country; good reference. 320 East 31st St., first floor, back.

COOK.—By a young girl as cook in a small private family; thoroughly understands her business; first-class baker; best city reference. 721 6th Av., King's bell.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as competent cook in private family; soups, meats, pastry, desserts; baker; five years' reference. Reilly, 190 East 76th St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK, &c.—By respectable woman for day's work, washing, ironing, or down stairs cleaning; good personal reference. 129 West 33d St., Room 6.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable woman to go out by the day or take in washing; first-class laundress; best city reference. 406 1st Av.; ring four times.

DAY'S WORK.—First-class laundress wants three days first of the week all the Spring; good references; no cards. Mrs. Sullivan, 319 East 37th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By first-class dressmaker; go out by day; good cutter and fitter; would go short distance in country. Dressmaker, 134 West 40th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Misses' and children's dressmaker; confirmation and party dresses; all kinds of children's wear; by the day or home. L. C., 1,227 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—Dresses made in the latest styles; very low prices; cutting and fitting by the day or dress. 81 West 50th St., corner 6th Av.

DRESSMAKER.—Dresses made in the latest styles; very low prices; cutting and fitting by the day or dress. 81 West 50th St., corner 6th Av.

DRESSMAKER and HAIRDRESSER.—By Swiss maid as good dressmaker and hairdresser; speaks French, German, and English; personal references. M., 5 East 69th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a French dressmaker; just returned from Paris; few more customers; best styles and best work at reasonable rates. 39 East 19th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By the day; house dresses a specialty; the best of recommendations as a fitter. Mrs. White, 816 Eagle Av.

DRESSMAKER.—By experienced dressmaker; out or home; terms moderate; reference. 316 West 31st St.

MILLINERY.—By the day or hour; hats or bonnets trimmed, 50 cents. Mrs. Cross, 81 West 50th St., corner 6th Av.

Governesses.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a competent North German from Hanover to care for two children from three years on, in first-class American family; best references. F. Warodell, 138 East 4th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Danish; age 35; 12 years' experience and first-class reference. Miss Pedersen, 147 West 62d St.

MANAGING HOUSEKEEPER—By a lady experienced in management of servants, marketing, &c.; nearly five years with last employer; references. M. D., Box 300 Times, Up Town.

Housework.

HOUSEWORK.—By respectable woman to do general housework. G. N. Nacy, 323 West 59th St., first floor.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl for general housework in small private family; good references. 118 East 63d St.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl to do general housework; small private family; good references. 406 West 31st St., in store.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl, with references, as general housework in a private family. 213 East 25th St., third floor.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—Competent; understands the duties of a maid; all kinds of sewing or packing; would assist lady in household duties; best city reference. Maid, 572 Lexington Av., Brown's bell.

LADY'S MAID.—German; middle aged; thoroughly experienced; good seamstress and packer; city reference. Boston, Box 374 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By an experienced Frenchwoman; knows her duties well; good packer and traveler and hairdresser; several years' best city reference. E. B., Box 308 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—German; competent; experienced; good packer, sewer; understands hairdressing, care of wardrobe; best references; elderly lady preferred. S. S., 242 East 48th St.

LADY'S MAID.—Experienced; competent; good knowledge of dressmaking and hairdressing; accustomed to travel; good family seamstress; best city references. K., 36 Washington Square West.

MAID or NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a well-educated German, speaking English, taking full charge of children; giving German lessons; good seamstress; best reference; country preferred; no cards. 340 East 54th St., first floor.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a Protestant girl as maid and seamstress

A CARNIVAL AT THE TRAPS

CLOSE SHOOTING FOR THE GREAT AMERICAN HANDICAP.

One Hundred and Four Experts Take Part in the Big Contest at Elkwood Park—Ten Rounds Were Shot with Thirteen Tied for the First Place—The Results of the Elkwood Park and Nitro-Powder Events.

One hundred and four pigeon shooters faced the traps yesterday at Elkwood Park, N. J., and began the fourth renewal of the Great American Handicap. This big contest is arranged each year by the Inter-State Association, and this year it is the greatest pigeon-shooting contest that has ever been held. There were 109 entries, and of these only five failed to face the traps. This is a record-breaker as to entries, the previous best being 102 for the Monaco Grand Prize.

According to the conditions of the Great American Handicap, $1,000 is to be divided among the first three highest scores at the finish, and $1,725 will be divided among the next fourteen. The entry fee is $25.

The manager of the shoot had arranged matters very nicely, and it was expected that the contest would have been finished in one day. Several sets of traps were to have been in use at the same time at different parts of the park. This would have expedited matters very much, but, unfortunately, the snowstorm which drifted this way on Monday and then the thaw upset all arrangements. It turned the ground in the vicinity of Elkwood Park into a regular quagmire. The roads in some places are so soft that the carriages that convey the shooters from Branehport Station to the clubhouse sink in almost to their hubs. It is rather hard on the horses, but a perfect bonanza to their owners, who have no fixed fare, but charge as much as they think it safe to ask.

Only two sets of traps could be used. One set was in front of the clubhouse, and one in a hollow in front of the grand stand. Each marksman had to shoot at both sets of traps. They did well at those by the clubhouse, but when they went to the others they nearly all went to pieces. The traps were set in a hollow, with the shooter standing on rising ground, the result being that they shot over the birds.

Pigeon shooters always put on queer-looking costumes. They nearly all wear sweaters, and these are of all colors. It would be hard to name all the colors that were displayed yesterday. Then their hats are picturesque. Some wear sombreros, others alpines, with the brims turned down to shade their eyes; a few have the derby, placed on their heads at odd angles to keep out the sun; some have yachting caps, others golf caps, and a few Tam o' Shanters. Every one was freely bespattered with mud, but the most peculiar spectacle was the faces of the contestants. Several of them had rubbed burnt cork on their faces, under their eyes, and on their noses. They looked like a company of minstrels who had become stranded in a place where soap and water were scarce. This blackening was done to deaden the glare from sunlight on the snow, which is a great annoyance to trap shooters.

Two conspicuous figures among the crowd at the traps were Annie Oakley and Mrs. M. F. Lindsley. Annie Oakley wore a sweater in true pigeon-shooting style. The bottom of it was turned up, thus forming a pocket, and in this she carried her shells. Mrs. Lindsley wore an attractive-looking waist made of tiger's skin and a broad-brimmed felt hat. In the big shoot neither did well. Annie Oakley started off with a fine kill, bringing down a left quarterer in rare style. She missed her second bird; killed her third, then missed two more, and retired. Mrs. Lindsley did a little better. She killed three out of six, one of her birds dropping dead over the boundary.

Before the big shoot began, two events started on Tuesday had to be finished. They were the Elkwood Park Introductory and the Nitro Powder Handicap, two class shoots. Class shoots are frowned on by a number of pigeon shooters because they encourage fraud. The prize money is divided among the four highest scorers in this way: Those making the best scores divide the first money, those making the second best scores divide the second money, and so on. It very often happens that several will be tied for first place and only a few for second place. The shrewd shooters watch carefully for such a condition, and it often happens that by dropping a bird and getting into second or third place they will make more money than if they finished with the winners. In the Nitro Powder Handicap those who divided third money got more than those who divided second money.

The Elkwood Park introductory shoot was the first event finished. It was a class shoot at ten birds each, and resulted in several ties for each prize. Each competitor subscribed $10, and the money was divided, 40 per cent. to first, 30 to second, 20 to third, and 10 to fourth. The first-prize money, $292, was divided among thirteen men, who killed ten birds each. They were J. A. R. Elliott, Capt. A. W. Money, B. W. Claridge, T. W. Morfey, Frederick Gilbert, J. G. Messner, A. R. Pope, S. Cunningham, J. Jones, J. Timmons, A. Willey, and G. W. Wellington. Each man received $22.50.

The second money amounted to $219, and as twenty-five killed nine birds each, each man took $8.76. The winners were D. A. Upson, "Sim" Glover, G. H. Piercy, F. G. Moore, O. R. Dickey, B. Le Roy, R. Merrill, J. Von Lengerke, W. G. Clark, T. J. Eley, Neaf Apgar, G. Davis, George Cubberly, M. M. Mayhew, Philip Daly, Jr., Frederick Lucre, E. S. Singleton, E. W. Price, J. G. Knowlton, E. Hill, R. O. Herkes, F. Emond, S. Clover, C. Zwerlein, and W. Watson.

The third money, divided among nineteen men, who killed eight birds each, amounted to $146, each one receiving $7.85. The winners were R. Phister, L. Shortemeier, W. W. Bennett, E. W. Morgan, E. M. Cooper, W. L. Yates, M. F. Lindsley, A. S. White, J. S. Flick, B. F. Smith, W. T. Vincent, T. H. Keller, J. F. Padelford, E. D. Fulford, Frank Class, W. Wagner, W. S. King, W. F. Quimby, and F. W. Cooper.

The fourth money, $73, was divided among the men who killed seven birds each. There were nine, and they received $8.10 each, and were F. Cavanach, George Corning, G. W. Coulston, G. A. Winn, L. D. Thomas, Carl Von Lengerke, A. W. Du Barry, W. H. Green, and Dr. Weller.

The Nitro Powder Handicap was also completed. This was a 15 birds, class shooting. There were 66 entries, and the prize money amounted to $990. Six men killed 15 straight, and divided first money, $396, between them. They received $66 each. They were J. A. R. Elliott, D. A. Upson, B. F. Smith, A. Willey, T. W. Latham, and H. T. Brown. The second money, $297, was divided between 23 men, who killed 14 birds each. The winners, who received $12.90 each, were S. Glover, W. J. Simpson, L. Taylor, W. G. Clark, J. Timmons, J. W. Coulston, C. Zwerlein, G. A. Winn, D. M. Porterfield, R. W. Claridge, T. W. Morfey, W. S. King, H. McPherson, F. W. Cooper, R. Merrill, B. Le Roy, B. Bartlett, W. W. Watson, F. Lucre, J. F. Padelford, R. O. Herkes, J. G. Messner, and T. J. Eley.

Third money, $198, was divided between thirteen shooters, who received $15.23 each. They were F. H. Harris, Capt. A. W. Money, G. S. McAlpin, T. Edmond, E. D. Fulford, W. Lent, C. Mostetter, W. Wellington, W. Wagner, H. C. White, George Cubberly, W. W. Bennett, and R. Phister. Twelve men divided fourth money, $99, taking $8.25 each. They were P. Daly, Jr., H. S. Wells, F. G. Moore, S. Cunningham, W. T. Vincent, G. E. Mosher, O. R. Dickey, Annie Oakley, Seth Clover, J. D. Cavanaugh, J. A. Fleck, and James Hood.

Only ten rounds out of the twenty-five in the Great American Handicap were shot yesterday, and at the finish of the day's work thirteen had clean scores. The crack shooters had all missed one or more birds. As soon as three birds were missed the marksman retired. Thirty-seven have withdrawn, so that to-day 67 will go on with the contest

One of the most remarkable shooters in the contest is J. A. Flick of Ravenna, Ohio. He has no left hand. In shooting he lodges his gun on his arm and shoots so fast that the birds have very little chance to get away. He killed 9 out of 10 birds yesterday, and 7 of these with his first barrel.

The scores in the Great American Handicap, so far as it has gone, are as follows:

M. F. Lindsley (27)	2 2 0 2 2 0 2 2 2 2— 8
F. Lucre (31)	0 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2— 9
E. S. Thomas (28)	2 2 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 2— 9
Eddie Hill (30)	2 2 0 1 2 2 2 2 2 2— 9
G. S. McAlpin (30)	2 2 * * 2 0 †
J. A. Flick (26)	2 1 1 1 1 1 2 0 1 1— 9
T. W. Latham (28)	2 2 2 2 * 2 1 1 2 *— 8
G. Corning, Jr., (27)	2 2 0 2 0 2 2 2 2 2— 9
F. Emond (30)	2 0 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2— 9
S. Glover (30)	2 2 2 2 2 0 2 2 2 2— 9
W. G. Clark (30)	0 0 1 0 †
J. R. Blaney (27)	0 2 2 2 1 2 0 0 †
"Old Hoss" (27)	2 0 * 2 2 2 2 2 1 2— 8

Flint's Fine Furniture.

Fastidious shoppers should examine the unusual bargains in choice novelties.

BOARDERS WANTED.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,269 Broadway, 32d Street. Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

47th ST., 16 to 20 EAST.—Choice rooms, en suite or singly; parlor dining room; references.

32d ST., 34 WEST.—Parlor suite of two rooms; hall rooms; table board; references.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

28th ST., 14 EAST, BETWEEN 5th and Madison Ave.—Sunny back parlor; private bath; others; breakfast; moderate; references.

47th ST., 177 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; all conveniences; excellent neighborhood; breakfast if desired; gentlemen only.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.

PETER C. KELLOGG & CO., Auctioneers. Nineteenth Annual Special Combination Sale of TROTTING STOCK and HARNESS HORSES, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, March 24, 25, and 26, 1896, Days and Evenings, commencing mornings at 10 o'clock and evenings at 7:30, at Madison Square Garden, New-York.

The sale contains MANY IMPORTANT CONSIGNMENTS of TROTTERS of record, ROADSTERS, MATCHED PAIRS, CARRIAGE HORSES, STALLIONS, BROOD MARES, &c.

For catalogues, ready March 20, address PETER C. KELLOGG & CO., Auctioneers, 107 John St., New-York.

WINTER RESORTS.

LAUREL IN THE PINES, Lakewood, New-Jersey, Accommodations for 350 Guests. HORACE PORTER, Manager.

Atlantic City.

HADDON HALL, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. ON THE OCEAN FRONT. Has enlarged to more than its former capacity. Will hereafter remain open throughout the year. Complete and modern in every detail. Rooms en suite, baths attached. LEEDS & LIPPINCOTT.

THE RUDOLF, Atlantic City, N. J. Directly on the beach. Entirely new. Capacity, 400. Rooms en suite, with fresh and sea water baths attached. Orchestra daily. Late dinners. J. W. CALLAWAY.

SEASIDE HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. Enlarged and refurnished throughout. Open all the year. Elevator, sea water baths in house, &c. CHAS. EVANS.

THE ALBEMARLE, Atlantic City, N. J. South Virginia Av., close to beach. Location central and attractive. Perfectly arranged and appointed. Capacity, 200. Illustrated Booklet mailed with special Spring rates. CHARLES E. COPE.

KENILWORTH INN, Atlantic City, N. J. Ocean end of Kentucky Av. Steam heat throughout. Sun parlors. Elevator to street level. Full ocean view. Capacity, 200. Illustrated booklet mailed with special Spring rates. G. F. COPE.

HOTEL HOFFMAN, Pennsylvania Av., near the Beach. Newly furnished; best bedding; large airy rooms; choicest table. M. M. & V. MARSH.

HOTEL BERKELEY, Atlantic City, N. J. Extreme ocean end Kentucky Av. Will reopen March 14. Greatly improved. Steam heat, sun parlors, elevator; every convenience. JAS. & GEO. BEW.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. The celebrated Fall and Winter resort by the sea, HOTEL TRAYMORE. Appointments and service first-class. D. S. WHITE, Jr., Proprietor.

THE SHELBURNE, Atlantic City, N. J. Remains open throughout the entire year. J. D. SOUTHWICK, Manager. Through Pullman cars, via Penna. R. R.

THE CLARENDON, Virginia Av., near the beach, Atlantic City, N. J. Steam heat. Col. J. M. CLARK.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Onteora-in-the-Catskills, ADIRONDACKS, LITCHFIELD, Conn.; COUNTRY CLUB, Westchester, and other suburbs of New-York. LISTS NOW READY. Town and Country Rental Co., 115 EAST 23D ST.

SPRING RESORTS.

THE WAVERLY, Atlantic City, N. J. Pacific Avenue, facing the ocean and City Park; all modern improvements. 20th season. L. T. BRYANT.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PURSUANT TO STATUTORY REQUIREMENT, notice is hereby given that an act has been passed by both branches of the Legislature, entitled and worded as follows:

AN ACT

To ratify the laying out of Saint John's Park, in the City of New-York, for a small public park, and to provide for the payment of the expenses of acquiring title thereto and the construction and improvement thereof.

Further notice is hereby given that a public hearing upon such bill will be held at the office of the Mayor, in the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on Friday, March 27th, 1896, at 2:30 o'clock P. M.—Dated City Hall, New-York, March 23d, 1896.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

OF INTEREST TO INVESTORS.—MONEY wanted to enlarge a manufacturing business. Address, for personal interview, J. A. C., 369 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

AUCTION SALES.

FRANK H. SCHENCK, - - - Auctioneer successor to EDWARD SCHENCK. (ESTABLISHED 1851.)

GRAND SALE OF

Fine Household Effects, at 85 Liberty St.

This Day, Thursday, Also Friday, at One o'Clock Each Day.

Consisting of Vernis-Martin and Mahogany Mirror Back Specimen Cabinets, Bronzes, Royal Vienna, Sevres, Dresden, and Worcester Pottery; collection of choice Engravings and Water Colors, Fur Rugs,

Magnificent Elliot Hall Chime Clock,

Elegant Vases, Mantel Sets, Lamps, Plates, Fish, Game, and other Sets, &c., &c.

MANY PIECES OF OLD CARVED MAHOGANY FURNITURE.

Now on Exhibition.

Notice of Sale.

Lincoln Safe Deposit Company.

Warehouse Department, 32 to 38 East 42d St. New-York, February 26th, 1896.

To D. Brown, Mrs. E. H. Brown, R. W. Anderson, Mrs. C. Chapman, Mrs. E. Crafton, George Grien, Mrs. Dark, Mrs. J. Hinman, A. S. Harrison, Mrs. Mary Harris, Mrs. George Holly, Mrs. C. P. Jackson, Mrs. L. Kunzel, Miss Tyler, H. H. Schroeder, Loura George, Mrs. A. Whitby, Miss A. Martin, Mrs. Ryan, Michael Reilly, Mrs. D. Quinn, C. Roan, Mrs. F. Rodgers, Miss O'Brien, Mrs. S. A. Leslie, W. C. Morse, James Morris, Michael O'Connor, Mrs. M. Montgomery, T. White, Mrs. Rosa O'Brien, Louise Schaumberger, Wm. Longebar, Mrs. Wells, H. J. Spooner, J. Mullin, Mrs. Weldon Watson:

You are hereby notified that you are required to pay the amounts due for storage upon the goods, consisting of household and office furniture and personal effects, stored in the warehouse of this company in your name by George A. Schastey & Son's Manufacturing Company, former proprietors of the Standard Storage Warehouse, which goods were transferred from said Standard Warehouse at the retirement of Geo. A. Schastey & Son's Manufacturing Company from the storage business, and in case of your default in so doing, such goods, wares, and merchandise will be sold at public auction on the 17th day of April, 1896, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 55 East 41st Street, New-York, by Justus Cooke, Jefferson Wilmurt, Auctioneer.

JOHN R. VAN WORMER, Secretary and General Manager.

Notice of Sale.

Lincoln Safe Deposit Company.

Warehouse Department, 32 to 38 East 42d St. New-York, February 26th, 1896.

To Mrs. C. A. Hildebrand, Mrs. R. H. Henderson, F. Cronin, Mrs. L. Alexander, S. C. Boynton, W. H. Christy, Miss E. Bryan, Mrs. J. John Drew, Mabel Hart, H. C. Howell, Anne S. Goodwin, A. H. Dayton, Miss E. E. Hume, as agent for Martling; Wm. S. Hoyt, Mrs. J. G. Hill, Michael Kirwan, Mrs. S. H. Veirs, E. T. Thomas, Wm. Twombley, W. K. Soutter, Charles F. Wolf, Mrs. H. Tytler, Mrs. Margaret Tobin, Misses Cornelia Mrs. Kate Stevens, Rensen Schenck, P. Noel, S. Mayer, Charles B. McQuivey, Mrs. C. McKinley, Mrs. Grace Law, W. Wodell, E. S. Lee, A. B. Stewart, E. Murray, W. J. Simonson, Martha McAleese, J. B. McNab, Max Freeman, Mrs. Max Freeman, Mrs. E. L. Leavenworth, A. J. McCusker, New-York Electric & Automatic Exhibiting Machine Co., Wm. F. Monaghan, Chas. B. Mill, Catherine Clemmons, M. Cotter, Cora Nelson, Geo. H. Rice, E. Charrington, Oscar H. Short, Chas. La Place, Nettie Hedding, Mrs. Frank Gay Williams:

You are hereby notified that you are required to pay the amounts due for storage upon the goods, wares, and merchandise, consisting of household goods, personal effects, furniture, tools, machinery, manufactured articles, &c., stored in the warehouses of this company in your name or for your account, and in case of your default in so doing, such goods, wares, and merchandise will be sold at public auction on the 10th day of April, 1896, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 55 East 41st Street, New-York, by Justus Cooke, Jefferson Wilmurt, Auctioneer.

JOHN R. VAN WORMER, Secretary and General Manager.

INSTRUCTION—CITY SCHOOLS.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls, RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 85th and 86th Streets, New-York.

Daheim Preparatory Institute. Boys and Girls; German Kindergarten. 342 Lexington Ave.

INSTRUCTION—COUNTRY SCHOOLS.

The Cambridge School, a select private school for girls. Best preparation for college, many courses not leading to college. Comforts of home. The Director is Mr. ARTHUR GILMAN, Cambridge, Mass.

E. Hinds' Boarding School for Young Boys. Hempstead, L. I. Moderate prices. No extras.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR $4,300,814.99 GOLD Bonds and Stock of the City of New-York. EXEMPT FROM TAXATION.

EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, GUARDIANS, AND OTHERS HOLDING TRUST FUNDS ARE AUTHORIZED BY LAW TO INVEST IN THESE BONDS.

INTEREST THREE PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Controller of the City of New-York, at his office, No. 280 Broadway, until 12 o'clock noon, on Thursday, the 23d day of April, 1896, at 2 o'clock P. M., when they will be publicly opened, for the whole or a part of the following coupon or registered bonds and stock of the City of New-York, principal and interest payable in gold coin of the United States of America, of the present standard of weight and fineness, to wit:

$1,575,000.00	"Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York," issued for various public purposes—the principal payable November 1, 1924.
258,400.00	"Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York," for a new site and building for the College of the City of New-York, and for the purchase of new stock or plant for the department of Street Cleaning—the principal payable November 1, 1915.
300,000.00	"Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York," to provide for payments of awards, costs, &c., certified by the Chamber of Grade Damage Commission—the principal payable November 1, 1910.
175,000.00	"Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York," known as "Additional Water Stock"—the principal payable November 1, 1915.
400,000.00	"Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York," known as "Additional Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York"—the principal payable November 1, 1915.
1,000,000.00	"Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York," known as "Dock Bonds of the City of New-York"—the principal payable November 1, 1926.
50,000.00	"Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York," known as "Fire Hydrant Stock"—the principal payable November 1, 1925.
542,414.99	"Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York," known as "School House Bonds"—the principal payable November 1, 1915.

The proposals should be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals for Bonds of the Corporation of the City of New-York," and each proposal should also be inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Controller of the City of New-York.

For full information see City Record.

ASHBEL P. FITCH, Controller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK—FINANCE DEPARTMENT, Controller's Office, March 16, 1896.

GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, N. Y. H., MARCH 23, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, for furnishing such quantities of fuel as may be required in Dept. of the East, during fiscal year commencing July 1, 1896, will be received here, and at office of Quartermasters at Baltimore, Md.; Boston, Mass.; New Orleans, La.; Buffalo, Fort Niagara, Madison Barracks, and Plattsburgh Barracks, N. Y.; Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; Fort Preble, Me.; Fort Adams, R. I.; Fort Trumbull, Ct.; Fort Monroe, Va.; Fort Thomas, Ky.; Columbus Barracks, O.; Fort McPherson, Ga.; Fort Barrancas, St. Francis Barracks, and Key West Barracks, Fla., until 12 o'clock M., Eastern time, April 22, 1896, and then opened. U. S. reserves right to reject or accept any or all proposals, or any part thereof. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing proposals will be endorsed, "Proposals for Fuel at ——." C. G. SAWTELLE, A. Q. M. Gen'l.

PROPOSALS FOR TOBACCO FOR THE NEW-York Navy Yard.—February 21, 1896.—Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Tobacco for the New-York Navy Yard, to be opened March 31, 1896," will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon, March 31, 1896, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish the New-York Navy Yard 150,000 pounds of navy tobacco. The tobacco must conform to the navy standard and pass the usual naval inspection. Blank forms of proposal will be furnished upon application to the Navy Pay Office, New-York, or to the bureau. Samples of the standard tobacco will be furnished upon application to the bureau. The attention of manufacturers and dealers is invited. Tie bids, all other things being equal, decided by lot. The department reserves the right to waive defects or to reject any or all bids not deemed advantageous to the Government. EDWIN STEWART, Paymaster General U. S. N.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,

1,269 Broadway, 32d Street. Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

R. V. Disbrow (28)	2	2	2	2	2	1	*	2	—	8
W. H. Green (28)	2	*	2	2	*	0	†			
Irby Bennett (26)	1	2	2	2	0	2	0	2	0	†
M. M. Mahew (28)	2	2	1	2	2	2	0	0	2	— 8
D. A. Upson (29)	2	2	2	0	2	2	2	2	2	— 9
G. Cubberly (28)	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	—10
E. L. Nichols (28)	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	0	†	
Paul I. Clark (27)	2	0	2	0	2	1	2	2	*	†
R. E. Gray (26)	2	0	2	2	2	2	0	1	1	— 8
W. M. C. Thomas (26)	1	0	2	2	2	2	2	0	2	0 †
W. Wagner (28)	2	*	1	0	2	0	†			
J. G. Knowlton (28)	2	2	2	2	2	0	2	2	2	— 9
J. A. R. Elliott (32)	2	2	2	2	2	0	2	2	0	* †
S. Cunningham (27)	2	2	2	2	2	0	*	2	1	— 8
S. D. Burke (27)	*	2	1	0	2	0	†			
"Wanda," (Mrs. M. F. Lindsley) (25)	2	2	*	0	2	0	†			
P. F. Dobson (27)	0	2	2	*	2	0	†			
B. F. Smith, (27)	2	2	2	0	2	0	2	2	2	— 8
A. S. Hunter (27)	2	2	1	2	0	2	2	0	2	— 8
J. J. Timmons (28)	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	—10
W. S. King (28)	2	2	2	2	0	2	2	1	†	
E. W. Price (28)	2	2	2	1	0	1	2	0	—	8
G. W. Coulston (28)	2	2	2	2	*	2	2	2	2	— 9
J. Loonie (27)	0	2	1	2	0	0	†			
J. G. Messner (29)	0	2	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	2 — 9
E. C. Burkehardt (27)	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	0 — 9
E. B. Harris (26)	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	†
E. S. Fulford (31)	2	2	1	2	1	2	*	2	2	2 — 9
F. Cooper (28)	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	2	1	1 —10
G. V. Hudson (27)	2	2	2	2	0	2	2	2	1	1 — 9
O. R. Dickey (29)	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	2	1	2 —10
R. Merrill (29)	2	2	2	1	2	1	2	1	*	— 8
G. E. Grief (29)	1	2	0	0	*	†				
E. Morgan (27)	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	— 9
M. A. Beeds (27)	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	— 9
E. S. Singleton (28)	2	0	2	2	2	0	*	2	†	
H. T. Brown (26)	2	2	0	0	2	1	2	2	2	— 8
S. J. Heid (26)	0	*	1	2	0	†				
Dr. Weller (27)	0	2	0	2	*	†				
†Withdrew.										
B. W. Claridge (29)	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	—10
E. A. Geoffroy (29)	2	2	0	2	2	2	*	2	†	
Annie Oakley (27)	2	0	1	0	0	†				
R. O. Herkes (30)	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	—10
George Mosher (26)	2	2	*	2	2	*	2	2	2	— 8
G. W. Wellington (29)	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	—10
W. T. Vincent (27)	2	2	0	2	2	0	0	†		
Phil. Daly, Jr. (28)	2	2	0	2	*	†				
F. G. Moore (28)	2	2	2	0	2	2	2	2	0	2 — 8
C. Von Lengerke (28)	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	—10
H. L. Gates (28)	*	2	2	2	2	0	2	2	2	— 8
Capt. A. W. Money (29)	0	2	0	2	2	2	*	2	†	
E. B. Coe (28)	2	0	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	2 — 9
A. W. Du Bray (28)	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2 —10
D. M. Porterfield (29)	0	2	1	0	2	1	0	†		
W. H. Lair (28)	1	2	2	2	0	1	2	2	2	— 9
T. J. Eley (28)	2	2	2	2	1	*	1	2	1	2 — 9
C. R. Reed (27)	2	2	0	2	2	2	2	0	*	†
T. W. Morfey (30)	2	2	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	— 9
J. Von Lengerke (29)	0	2	1	2	1	1	2	0	1	— 8
W. W. Watson (28)	1	2	2	2	2	2	0	2	2	— 9
W. C. Price (28)	2	2	2	2	0	2	2	2	2	— 9
Frederick Gilbert (31)	*	2	2	1	2	2	1	*	1	2 — 8
W. S. Edey (28)	2	0	2	2	0	2	†			
R. Phister (28)	1	1	2	2	0	2	2	2	2	— 9
Lloyd Taylor (26)	2	0	0	0	†					
Andrew S. White (28)	2	2	0	2	1	2	1	2	1	2 — 9
C. B. Lowes (27)	0	0	2	*	†					
Noel E. Money (28)	0	2	0	2	*	†				
Hank White (28)	1	2	2	0	2	1	1	1	2	— 9
Smith Hill (28)	0	0	1	2	2	1	0	†		
August Schmidt (26)	0	0	0	†						
J. Hood (28)	0	2	1	1	*	2	1	2	2	1 — 8
Neaf Apgar (30)	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	0	— 9
Frank Class (32)	2	2	2	0	2	2	2	2	2	— 8
H. McPherson (27)	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	— 8
J. S. Duston (27)	2	1	1	2	2	1	2	1	2	—10
Aaron Woodruff (29)	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	—10
Dr. Van Zile (28)	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	—10
Allen Willey (30)	2	2	2	0	2	0	2	0	†	
G. W. Winn (27)	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	— 9
C. Zwierlein (28)	2	2	2	2	*	1	0	2	1	— 8
J. F. Padelford (27)	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	—10
B. Le Roy (29)	2	*	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	— 9
W. J. Simpson (29)	2	0	0	2	2	2	2	0	†	
N. H. Astfalk (27)	2	2	2	0	*	2	2	2	1	— 8
L. T. Davenport (30)	2	2	2	2	2	1	0	2	2	— 8
E. M. Cooper (28)	2	2	2	2	2	2	*	2	2	— 9
J. H. Shaffer (27)	2	2	0	2	1	0	2	2	0	†
Frank Hyde (28)	0	2	2	0	0	†				
G. M. Height (27)	1	1	2	2	0	0	†			
B. A. Bartlett (28)	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	2	2	— 9

* Missed. † Withdrew.

HOTELS.

SHERMAN SQUARE HOTEL, Boulevard, corner West 71st St. AMERICAN PLAN.

Strictly a family hotel; choice suites, furnished or unfurnished, to rent by the season or year. Cuisine and service of the highest order. Rates reasonable. Location convenient to all parts of the city. WALTER LAWRENCE.

THE SHERWOOD, 5TH AV. & 44TH ST.

A very desirable suite of rooms, suitable for large family; also two small suites—parlor, bedroom, and bath. GEORGE MURRAY.

"FINEST LOCATION IN NEW-YORK CITY."

HOTEL BRISTOL, 5TH AV. AND 42D ST., WITHIN THREE MINUTES' WALK OF GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT.

A select home for permanent and transient guests. Appointments and Service Unexcelled. JOHN L. CHADWICK, Proprietor.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending March 28 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

THURSDAY.—At 6 AM for Europe, per steamship Normannia, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg; at 7 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Werkendam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Werkendam.")

SATURDAY.—At 2 AM for Europe, per steamship Campania, via Queenstown, (letters for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India must be directed "per Campania";) at 7 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Maasdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Maasdam";) at 7 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Normandie, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Normandie";) at 8 AM for Genoa, per steamship Ems, (letters must be directed "per Ems";) at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Island, (letters must be directed "per Island.")

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

THURSDAY.—At 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., and Santiago de Cuba, steamship Niagara; at 2 PM for Puerto Rico direct, per steamship South Cambria; at *3 PM for Bluefields, per steamer from New-Orleans.

SATURDAY.—At 9:30 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for St. Thomas, St. Croix, Leeward and Windward Islands, Martinique, and Barbados, per steamship Carribbee; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island and Jamaica, per steamship Andes, (letters for Costa Rica must be directed "per Andes";) at 10 AM for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Etona; at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Seneca, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Seneca";) at 10:30 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Venezuela, Curacao, and Savanilla, &c., via Curacao and Maracaibo, per steamship Curacao; at 7 PM for Nassau, N. P., per steamer from Palm Beach.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba, close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM.

TRANSP

BISHOP OF WASHINGTON

REV. DR. SATTERLEE CONSECRATED WITH CEREMONY AND POMP.

Calvary Church the Scene of Ceremonies Rarely Equaled in Grandeur in the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States—Presiding Bishop Williams Absent Through Illness, and His Place Taken by Bishop Coxe.

The Rev. Henry Yates Satterlee, D. D., rector of Calvary Protestant Episcopal Church, was yesterday consecrated as the first Bishop of Washington, the new see taken from the Diocese of Maryland.

Calvary Parish Church, at Twenty-first Street and Fourth Avenue, was the place of consecration. The ceremonial has rarely been equaled as an ecclesiastical pageant of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States.

The edifice has a singularly beautiful interior, with a wealth of stained-glass windows, an accumulation of pious donations, a chastely artistic altar, and a magnificent organ, and the roomy vestry and offices made the formation of the consecration procession easy, although in it there were more than 480 persons, from high dignitaries to choristers.

Hundreds of parishioners and friends of the Bishop-elect endeavored to obtain admission to the church long before the doors were opened, and when admission was permitted all the seats not reserved for the participants in the ceremonial were filled in a quarter of an hour. When the services began, the entrance doors had been locked for some time. Those who were unable to find seats crowded back into the vestibule and to the stairs of the gallery.

The services were of the most impressive character, the high ceremonial of consecration being elaborate in the full scope of the ritual. The instrumental and vocal music was of rare excellence, and the sermon by the Right Rev. Frederic Dan Huntington, S. T. D., LL. D., Bishop of Central New-York, on "The Power of the Church in the National Life," held attention by its eloquence and appropriateness. It ended in an earnest and hearty exhortation to Bishop Satterlee.

The calendar day was that of the Feast of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary, and over the white altar, resplendent with communion plate, was a festoon of rare white lilies, and at the right of the altar a silver vase was filled with the same flowers.

The Rev. W. Stanley Emery, pastor of Calvary Chapel, who will be in charge of the parish until a new rector is elected, was Ceremoniarius. Clement R. Gale was the organist.

The sacerdotal officers of consecration were, in the absence through illness of the venerable Presiding Bishop, the Right Rev. John Williams, D. D., LL. D., Bishop of Connecticut, who was consecrated in 1851.

Consecrators—The Right Rev. Arthur Cleveland Coxe, D. D., LL. D., Bishop of Western New-York and Presiding Bishop; the Right Rev. Henry Codman Potter, D. D., LL. D., Bishop of New-York; the Right Rev. William Paret, D. D., LL. D., Bishop of Maryland.

Preacher—The Right Rev. Frederic Dan Huntington, S. T. D., LL. D., Bishop of Central New-York.

Presenters—The Right Rev. William Andrew Leonard, D. D., Bishop of Ohio; the Right Rev. Thomas Underwood Dudley, D. D., LL. D., Bishop of Kentucky.

Attending Presbyters—The Rev. Randolph H. Mckim, D. D., and the Rev. Walter A. Mitchell.

Registrar—The Rev. J. Livingston Reese, D. D.

The choir began to sing the first processional hymn, "Jesus Shall Reign Where'er the Sun," when the procession filed into the aisle from the vestibule. It was led by the verger. Then came the choir.

Following were the Revs. S. N. Cooke, and J. R. Atkinson, capped and gowned students of the General Theological Seminary, Messrs. John Le Boutillier and J. J. Goodwin and others, representing the lay interests of the parish, the delegations of the Missionary Board and Colored Commission; the Revs. W. E. Henkell and G. C. Groves, the unvested clergy, junior clergy, and senior clergy, first set.

The Rev. W. S. Emery came next, with eight former clergymen of Calvary Church. After them were the Rev. W. Hughson, senior clergy of the New-York Diocese, and next set: Dean Hoffman and the professors of the General Theological Seminary, the Rev. F. B. Howden, forty-six clergymen from Washington, the Rev. Churchill Satterlee of Morganton, N. C., son of the Bishop-elect, and the officials of the General Convention.

Dr. Satterlee preceded the consecrators and other Church dignitaries. He wore episcopal robes, and his stalwart physique and erect bearing distinguished him.

With the consecrating Bishops were Bishops Charles Clifton Penick, retired; Cortlandt Whitehead, D. D., of Pittsburg; John Scarborough, D. D., of New-Jersey; Joseph Blount Cheshire, Jr., North Carolina; Cleland Kinloch Nelson, D. D., Georgia; Nelson Somerville Rulison, D. D., Central Pennsylvania, and Ethelbert Talbot, D. D., LL. D., of Wyoming and Idaho. With the clergy were the Rev. S. Hart, D. D., Secretary of the House of Bishops, and the Rev. C. L. Hutchins, Secretary of the House of Deputies.

The processional hymn, "When Morning Gilds the Skies," was sung when those in the procession were taking the pews allotted to them. To the Washington clergy were given the seats nearest the altar, at the left of the aisle. The dignitaries went to the altar, the Bishop-elect seating himself facing the pulpit.

The consecration services began at 11 o'clock and lasted three hours. The Lord's Prayer began the communion service, and the "Kyrie," by Tallis, and "Gloria Tibi" and "Nicene Creed," by Eyre, in E flat, were sung by the choir, and the hymn "The Church Is Our Foundation" was sung by the congregation.

Bishop Huntington went to the pulpit to preach the sermon from Luke, 1, 30-33. The text was from the Gospel for the Feast of the Annunciation, and Bishop Huntington's lesson from it was "The Power of the Church in the National Life." The divine majesty of the Saviour's human birth, he said, had in it the pledge and secret power of a kingdom among men. As reasonable and reverent minds might expect, the proclamation of an event so august, ineffable in mortal speech, is attended by superhuman witnesses and voices. The foresight of the annunciation looks on to the consummation of the Saviour's ministry. Dr. Huntington continued:

"By a natural association the setting up of a distinct jurisdiction in Church government at the central seat of the lawmaking and law-administering power of a nation, suggests something more than a likeness between a civil and a spiritual economy. A chartered society of Christian faith and Christian action, planted in a capital of political rule, puts side by side two of the three permanent institutions of men's social life, the family, the State, the Church. Wedlock, law, and worship appear and reappear from land to land, from age to age; God's triple ordinance for the training of the race. Whether in a rude barbarism or a ripe civilization, the best studies of our time find rudiments at least of each of the three to be universal and persistent as the race itself. Protection, order, free activity, expanding energy, are ideas stamped upon them in their origin, wrought into them in their principles, unfolded in their history. So much is to be remembered in observing, as this day's occasion bids us, the relation of the Christian faith to public character; of a spiritual ministry to the common conduct and interests of a people.

It is impressive to see how by His historic providence God honors a nation. The Church is greater than a nation, because Catholicity comprehends nationality, as His Gospel is given to make glad every continent and island alike. Yet how evidently He confirms the household of faith by traits appearing everywhere in the civic economy which, in credit and sacredness, He places next to the religious; such as continuity, unity is diversity, mutual sacrifice, obedient subordination.

The phases shift. The type survives. Each successive dispensation takes up into itself the vital element of the foregoing. This Nation of ours is less compact at present than the later Israel, but if its territorial length and breadth should dissipate its conscious oneness, it abjures its birthright and retracts its own confession, sealed and stamped with its own blood and tears.

Now, when moral poison corrodes the roots of a country's character, when moral cowardice emasculates its civic manhood, when greediness snatches the spoils of a faint-hearted and fleeing patriotism, when craft and cupidity set up at the doors of Legislatures their markets, where offices of trust and the people's rights are bought and sold in a merchandise as guilty as that which Christ scourged in the temple, how can His servants entrench too firmly at its centre the power of His kingdom and its righteousness.

Nothing in an Apostolate like this, remember, confuses in the least the two domains, the policy of the Church and the policy of civil rights. In this country the safeguard against Erastianism is in its inherent impossibility. A State religion in the United States, native or imported, could only be created after a subversion of the whole system of both Government and manners, and that only after an extinction, radical and complete, of the spirit and the principles which gave the Republic its origin and its shape. What is wanted is not an American Christianity, but a Christian America. Christian character has a type, and mold of its own, not of race or climate, not Anglo-Saxon, not Latin, but primitive and Apostolic.

In conclusion, Bishop Huntington said, turning to the Bishop-elect:

The Bishop of Washington will be a patriot. What mixed and motley multitudes will come and tarry and go, guests from many lands, professors of all religions and of none, outlandish theorists, captains of enterprise, dreamers, destructionists, reformers, some seeking spiritual rest and finding none. Whether they seek or not, our part is to provide that if they seek they shall find what He who knew all that is in man has provided, not a propaganda of occult stratagems, but an open ministry of righteousness and truth, a ministry patterned after the evangelists and Apostles, having a legislative plan outlined in the Republic itself, joined in the faith confessed with the great communions abroad and in sacraments ordained of Christ, abiding by His appointment in word and act, abating nothing in its worship from the earliest and scriptural devotion, borrowing nothing from the pageants or embellishments of barbaric spectacles, too jealous of the primitive purity not to protect it against superstition, too true to Catholicity to violate its sympathies to cast its statues in iron, venerating all that it finds true in the past, awake and alive to all that is religiously sound and strenuous in the present, determined to know and do only the will of God, in the enlarging National life that is to come.

It is right, my dear brother—it is not only right, but it is honoring your Commander—that you should take up your heavy load with a light heart, and go to your sacrificial toil with joyful steps. Our desire for you is that the Valley of Achor, through which you have been walking with your flock here for many weeks, may be to you a Door of Hope. Your setting apart is not by the "dead hand" of a moral operation, but by appointment given by your Saviour on the Ascension Mount, in the succession of an inexhaustible grace. Your welcome will be by friends and fellow-laborers, who already understand the duties and prize the privilege of their churchly inheritance.

Sometimes in the midst of them you will feel yourself to be in a wilderness, and as much a missionary as the Missionary Bishop of Olympia or Montana or Utah. Some men have an instinct of the future, and you are one of them. That puts on you the task of not only foreseeing that future, but of opening and entering it. Remember that whatever of fair promise is in these sanguine "times," God's providence has put there, not man's wits without Him. Resist all beguiling and sentimental exactions. Leave behind everything that exhausted its usefulness in conditions that are gone never to return.

What limitations lie in your path you will soon see, and never be suffered to forget. Be sure that God sees them, too, and that, in spite of them, you will nevertheless live and labor in the wide liberty of your Father's house, some of your dearest plans will fail; your furthest foresight will come short, your most disinterested aspirations will be baffled. Notwithstanding, they are safe in the purpose of a safer Providence than yours. With all the gifts heaven has lent you, you will look on some small congregations, and then you may think of the ancient pastor, who said to an impatient young priest, "My son, the day will come when the least of your anxieties will be that you have too few souls to answer for before the Judge." Your hand, perhaps your heart, will tremble. He whose angel of promise said, 'Fear not,' to the mother of the Lord, Son of the Highest, has spoken in His strength, by His angel of comfort, to every true workman, "If you work, there shall be failure, for of this King's kingdom there shall be no end."

The hymn "Thou Didst Leave Thy Throne and Thy Kingly Crown" was sung, and the ceremony of consecration began. Dr. Satterlee, vested with his rochet, was presented by Bishops Leonard and Dudley to Bishop Coxe, who was seated at the altar, and the ritual for consecration was proceeded with by the demand for testimonials and the reading of the certificate of election, canonical testimonial, and consents of the standing committees and Bishops. This was followed by the promise of conformity by the Bishop-elect, the singing of the Litany by the choir, the examination, and the complete robing of the candidate.

After the singing of Stainer's anthem, "O That Birth Forever Blessed," by the choir, and "Come, Holy Ghost, Our Souls Inspire," by the presiding Bishop and choir, came the ceremony of imposition of hands, the presiding Bishop and Bishops laying their hands on the head of the Bishop-elect as he knelt before them, Bishop Coxe giving the admonition:

Receive the Holy Ghost for the office and work of a Bishop in the Church of God, now committed unto thee by the imposition of our hands; in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Amen. And remember that thou stir up the grace of God, which is given thee by this imposition of our hands; for God hath not given us the spirit of fear; but of power, and love, and soberness.

The consecration ended with the presentation of the Bible to Bishop Satterlee.

The Holy Communion was then partaken of by the celebrants, the new Bishop, and the dignitaries, and the receipts of an offertory will be devoted to the Bishop of Washington's Fund. During the communion service Martin's anthem, "O Jesu, King of Paradise," the Doxology, Eyre's Sanctus in E flat, and "Now, O Father," and Gloria in Ecelsis, were sung. Bishop Satterlee gave the benediction. The recessional hymns were "The Son of God Goes Forth to War" and "O Mother, Dear Jerusalem."

Nearly every family having pews or seats in the church was represented. Of Bishop Satterlee's kinsfolk those who saw him consecrated were Walter Satterlee, Edward R. Satterlee, Dr. and Mrs. P. Le Roy Satterlee, Mrs. Henry Yates Satterlee, Miss Constance Satterlee, Miss Madeline Satterlee, and Mrs. W. H. Willis.

The officers of the parish who were present were: Wardens—James J. Goodwin, S. P. Babcock; Vestrymen—D. M. Huntington, J. Wendell, O. G. Barton, F. W. Rhinelander, Spencer Aldrich, John Le Boutillier, Abram S. Hewitt, and George Zabriskie; Treasure—W. J. Clark; Delegates to the Archdeaconry—J. G. Floyd, S. A. Blatchford, and C. J. Nourse.

After the church services a lunch was served in the rectory to the Washington clergymen and laymen, and the Bishops and others of the consecrating party.

Bishop Satterlee will assume charge of his diocese in a few days. He received many tributes of affection and regret from his parishioners, but nothing touched or pleased him more than an illuminated tablet with the verses:

The call has sounded and the call constraineth
The called to follow where it points the way;
The Voice Divine hath spoken—there remaineth
No course save one—to rise and to obey.

Though to thy people and to the calling
With sense of separation and of loss,
Comes heavily on hearts and parish falling,
Summons to bear an unexpected cross;

Yet God has called; we would not make our parting
Dark with regret and sorrowful with tears;
But keep this consecrated time of starting,
A hallowed memory for after years.

O friend, the love of every heart possessing;
O priest, who nobly all the way has trod;
O Bishop, bend upon us with thy blessing,
Depart rejoicing, thou beloved of God.

Impressive services were held last evening in Calvary Church on the Feast of the Annunciation. Bishop Satterlee officiated. He was assisted by the Rev. F. B. Howden, the Rev. G. R. Atkinson, and the Rev. Scott McCook, the three assistant rectors at Calvary, and the Rev. William Stanley Emery and the Rev. William Emery Henkle, rector and assistant rector, respectively, of Calvary Chapel in Twenty-third Street. The Rev. George C. Gross, the Rev. William Belden and the Rev. Mr. Thomas also assisted in the confirmation services.

The edifice was crowded to the doors when the 150 confirmants rose and stood before the altar. Nearly half the class was from the Twenty-third Street chapel. In the number were five Armenians. The order of service for confirmation was used.

Bishop Satterlee preached a short but impressive sermon on "The Prodigal Son." It was the last sermon he will preach here until Good Friday, when he will come from Washington to officiate at the services in Calvary Church, in Easter week. As his appearance last evening was in the nature of a farewell, nearly the whole congregation remained after the benediction to speak a parting word to him.

Bishop Satterlee practically begins work at Washington next Sunday, when he will confirm three classes there.

Will Contest Admiral Walke's Will.

Henry A. Walke, a clerk in the Bureau of Water Rates, Brooklyn, will contest the will of his father, Admiral Henry Walke, who died March 8, upon the ground of undue influence. The will contains a clause in which it is stated that, as the Admiral had helped Henry during his life, he did not think it was necessary that Henry should receive any part of the estate, except a gold watch.

The estate is valued at $14,000. Walke said he hesitated to make the contest, but he felt that he owed it as a duty to himself, and that he was proud of his family, and wanted, above all things, to prove his independence. The case will come up in the Surrogate's Court Monday.

To Aid Its Gratuity Fund.

Members of the Produce Exchange voted yesterday on amendments proposed a fortnight ago for the benefit of the Gratuity Fund. There were two amendments. Both were adopted by large majorities. They provide in effect that the net earnings from the Exchange property, amounting to more than $100,000 a year, shall be applied to the Gratuity Fund, to be used in the payment of death claims. Heretofore the earnings have been used to reduce the mortgage debt on the property. Under the new amendments, it is hoped that the Gratuity Fund may be increased to $750,000 and maintained at that figure.

Socialist Tailors Organize.

The expulsion of Louis Schmidt, Bernard Cohen, and Morris Schafer, the Socialist officers in the Brotherhood of Tailors, and the advice given to other Socialists to leave the brotherhood have induced about 500 of them to get out, and they have organized a new United Brotherhood of Tailors under the auspices of the Socialist-Labor Party. The old brotherhood yesterday re-elected Meyer Schoenfeld, who led the last three strikes, as general organizer.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

—Mrs. Sidney Harris will make her début as a professional reader at the Waldorf Hotel at 4:30 o'clock P. M. As Miss Katherine Brady she was prominent as an amateur actress in social entertainments. She is a sister of Mrs. Charles Albert Stevens of Castle Point, Hoboken, N. J. The reading this afternoon will bring out a large number of Mrs. Harris's friends in the social world. She will be assisted by Mrs. Grenville Snelling and Miss Anthon. There will also be instrumental music. The recital will be given under the patronage of a score of women prominent in society, a list of whom appeared in THE NEW-YORK TIMES recently.

—Another important social incident will be the concert at the clubhouse of the Fencers' Club, 37 West Twenty-second Street, at 8:15 o'clock to-night. Among those in charge of this entertainment are Schuyler Schieffelin, John Murray Mitchell, W. Scott O'Connor, Fitzhugh Townsend, S. Montgomery Roosevelt, Charles Tatham, Newbold Morris, A. Van Z. Post, and Truman Heminway.

—Mr. and Mrs. Asa Alling-Alling of 101 West Eighty-first Street will leave town within a day or two for a short tour of the South. They will visit Old Point Comfort, Atlantic City, and Washington, and will be back in town for Easter Sunday.

—Cards have been sent out by Mr. and Mrs. William A. Brewer of South Orange, N. J., for the marriage of their daughter, Miss Clara Brewer, to William Albert Minott in the Church of the Holy Communion of South Orange on Easter Monday at 5 o'clock. A reception will follow at the home of the bride's parents.

—The farewell meeting this season of the Knickerbocker Sewing Club took place at the home of Mrs. E. J. Watson of 51 East Thirty-fourth Street yesterday afternoon. There was a large attendance of members.

—The series of French lectures by Prof. Wisner came to an end with a talk at the home of Mrs. Stanley Mortimer of 36 West Forty-eighth Street yesterday, when the subject was "Les Félibres en France." Prof. Wisner, it is expected, will give another course of French lectures at Newport next Summer.

—The steamships which sailed for Europe yesterday carried away a large number of fashionable folks, among them being Mr. and Mrs. Henry Mortimer Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. William Douglas Sloane, Miss Sloane, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Goelet, Ray Miller, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel, Mr. and Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Miss Morgan, and Mrs. Richard Irvin. Mrs. Irvin, who is in deep mourning for her husband, sailed on the Teutonic. After spending a few days in England, she will go to Paris, where she will join her sister-in-law, Mrs. Griswold Gray. Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs was to have been a passenger on the Teutonic, but owing to the illness of Mr. Oelrichs she postponed her trip until next week.

—Robert Ellsworth Terry will give a recital of his own piano compositions on April 7 in the Church of Eternal Hope, in West Eighty-first Street. He will be assisted by Miss Gertrude Griswold and Miss Bertha S. Bucklin. Among the patronesses are Mrs. George S. Pratt, Mrs. Clarence W. Cornell, Mrs. Albert W. Harris, Mrs. Lowell Talbot, Mrs. James Baird, Mrs. James A. Lynch, Mrs. H. L. Richards, Mrs. J. W Burras, Mrs. Hal Bell, Miss Devotion, Mrs. R. M. Lockwood, Mrs. Henry Miller Bolton, Mrs. Hamilton M. Weed, Mrs. W. H. Aborn, Mrs. Walter R. Janvier, and Mrs. J. B. H. Oakley.

—Edward Kemp, who has just been elected President of the College of Pharmacy, gave a dinner at the Buckingham Hotel last evening, when the guest of honor was the retiring President, Samuel W. Fairchild. Among Mr. Kemp's guests were William M. Massey, John R. Caswell, A. H. Mason, Herbert D. Robbins, Edward Kemp, Jr., Arthur H. Elliott, George B. Wray, Dr. Charles F. Chandler, O. H. Griffin, Charles Rice, Adolph Henning, George W. Kemp, H. M. Fraser, George Massey, Reuben D. Smith, Albert Plaut, William Jay Schieffelin, H. W. Atwood, C. O. Bigelow, Thomas F. Main, A. T. Kemp, N. M. Monot, Virgil Coblentz, Theodore Lewis, Charles S. Erb, H. H. Rusby, Ernest Molwitz, Charles Holzauer, and Charles F. Schleussner.

—Philip Livingston Livingston gave a dinner party last evening at the Metropolitan Club in honor of Newbold Morris, who is to marry Miss Helen Kingsland, a grandniece of Mrs. William Astor, soon after Easter. Covers were laid for eight persons, and the dinner was of the most informal and quiet character.

—Mrs. Albert Davis of 68 West Seventy-eighth Street gave a luncheon yesterday in honor of Mrs. Edward Palmer Cowan of Philadelphia.

—The bonnet sale yesterday afternoon from 2 to 6 o'clock at Mrs. Richard Stevens's home at Castle Point, Hoboken, N. J., took over to that place a large number of prominent New-York people. The bonnets were planned and made by prominent society women who are members of the class formed by Mrs. Stevens to meet in Lent. Among the members of the class are Mrs. Edwin Stevens, Mrs. Harry W. McVickar, Mrs. Eben Wright, Miss Katherine Gandy, Miss Grace Snelling, Miss Newbold Le Roy Edgar, Miss Ingersoll, Miss Elizabeth Van Rensselaer, Mrs. Charles Albert Stevens, and Mrs. De Lancey Nicoll. The makers of the bonnets acted as saleswomen, and a number of exceedingly pretty girls were in charge of the flower booth and refreshment table. The sale will be continued this afternoon, and the proceeds will go to St. Catherine's Home.

—Miss Edith L. Black, daughter of Mrs. C. N. Black of 43 East Fifty-third Street, left Palm Beach, Fla., last week for home, but is now detained in Washington by serious illness.

—Mr. and Mrs. William Carter have arrived in Lakewood, N. J., for a ten days' stay. From Lakewood they will go to Philadelphia, to remain until they sail for England in April. PATRIARCH.

The Thieving at Public Stores.

Charles H. Soltan, who was arrested Saturday, charged with having taken goods from the Appraiser's warehouse, where he was employed on an elevator, visited the Custom House yesterday with a lawyer. Collector Kilbreth and Deputy Collector Phelps examined him at length. The Collector said afterward that he believed he had reached the bottom of the scheme of small thieving at the public stores. It involved quite a number of minor officials, but no one holding an important place. The Collector said details would soon be disclosed in proceedings against those concerned.

Artists and Employers Do Not Agree.

The striking lithographic artists held an almost all-night meeting on Tuesday, at 12 St. Mark's Place, to consider a proposition from the employers. They did not get through until yesterday morning. The employers offered to pay weekly wages, and also to pay for overtime, but they refused to grant the demand for a working week of forty-four hours or to fix a minimum rate of wages. The strikers refused to accept the compromise, and decided to hold out for their demands.

NOTICE TO PUBLISHERS

THE NEW-YORK TIMES

is now prepared to fill orders for composition on newspapers, books, pamphlets, or other publications at moderate rates.

Address PUBLISHER.

ECLECTIC DOCTORS MEET

THE NEW-YORK STATE SOCIETY IN CONVENTION IN THIS CITY.

Papers Read and Speeches Made on Many Subjects of Importance in Medicine—Antipyretics, or Coal-Tar Products, Pronounced as Dangerous to Health—Objections to Too Many Studies for Small Children—Dinner Eaten at the Savoy.

The thirty-sixth annual convention of the New-York State Eclectic Medical Society was begun yesterday in the hall of the United Charities Building, Twenty-second Street and Fourth Avenue. One hundred delegates were present, mainly from interior points. There were a dozen women in attendance.

The convention was called to order at 10 A. M. by Dr. A. R. Tiel, President of the State organization. The other officers present were Dr. R. W. Padgham, Vice President; Dr. S. A. Hardy, Secretary; Dr. E. B. Foote, Corresponding Secretary; Dr. Phoebe Low, Treasurer, and Drs. Robert Liston, G. W. Boskowitz, and R. V. Pierce of the Legislative Committee.

Among the other physicians of the eclectic school in attendance were H. Armgardt, K. D. Broga, James H. Bell, W. H. Bowlsby, D. A. Casella, L. Cherburg, H. Carey, E. H. Gillett, F. D. Gridley, O. A. Hyde, W. J. Krausi, Jennie L. Lynch, L. Lanzer, Z. Moskowitz, W. Mueller, T. W. Pomroy, O. A. Perine, G. A. Reinhardt, G. W. Thompson, C. W. Brandenburg, M. Grant, J. M. Harding, A. W. Herzog, F. E. Hill, H. E. Hill, E. Irwin, M. Jackson, W. H. Newcomb, G. J. Olsson, A. L. Palmitier, T. D. Sargood, Mary A. Willis, J. H. Yarnall, C. Collin, F. A. Carpenter, F. Dressell, G. H. Hibbard, L. Horton, M. J. Jackson, Sallie Jager, J. A. Rega, J. L. Watson, and I. J. Whiting.

President Tiel of Mattæawan, in his annual address, declared that the electric doctors, wherever located in this State, were thriving on the cream of the practice. Eclecticism, he said, had been placed on a footing with the other schools, and the New-York Eclectic Medical College was a success.

On motion of Prof. Boskowitz, Dean of the college, the convention adopted a resolution that public officials, departments, and boards be requested to adopt such rules and regulations as will provide for the appointment of physicians to public hospitals and institutions upon civil service examinations only, and for the admission of all physicians holding the license or indorsement of the State Board of Regents to competition in such examinations without regard to the schools of medicine they represent.

The convention indorsed, on motion of Dr. Liston of Albany, the Regents' bill, which has just become a law. The Stanchfield bill was denounced as vicious.

The Black River District Eclectic Medical Society, the Brooklyn Academy of Eclectic Medicine, and the West Side Medical Society of this city were suspended from membership in the State organization because they had not reported to the State society for the last two years.

The afternoon session, which began at 2:30 o'clock, was devoted to the reading of essays on medical and surgical subjects.

Dr. E. B. Foote talked about the As clepias tuberosa, or pleurisy root. He gave the history of the adoption of the root into medical practice, described its properties, and praised its virtues. He said he had found it useful in allaying inflammation.

Mrs. Mary Willis discussed the paper of Dr. Foote. "I have gone to the woods," she said, "where I have dug the root, made it into a decoction, and have filled the children in my house full of it, always with good results." She was applauded.

Dr. W. R. Hayden sent a monograph on "The Action of Medicine." He denounced the anti-pyretics, or coal tar products, as very dangerous to health. He said they had killed more people than opium. He scored the German school for introducing the coal tar products into medical practice, and declared that the anti-pyretics were characterized by their tendency to lessen the flow of nerve force from the brain. Dr. Hayden also attacked antitoxine, the new remedy for diphtheria. He prophesied it would go into the same grave with the Koch lymph.

Dr. Byron Clark said that phenacetin was the worst of all the coal tar products, for the reason that it produced such a strong depressing effect on the patient. As for some of the other anti-pyretics, he had not found them particularly harmful, and was not prepared to join with Dr. Hayden in such a sweeping denunciation of this whole class of remedies.

Dr. Clark came out strongly against the present method of teaching children in the public schools. He declared that the children were literally crammed to death. One child out of every five, he said, was ruined by the public-school curriculum.

"The children," he said, "should not be taught more than two branches of study at a time, and they should finish these before they take up any others. I would not even advise that a child be taught three branches at one time. The memory is confused, the brain injured. It is ridiculous to cram seven kinds of knowledge into a little one's head at once. Of all the books I studied in my school days there were just four that made a lasting impression on me. They were spelling, geography, anatomy, and 'Locke on the Human Understanding.' These four books have done me more good than anything else I ever studied. They alone have staid by me."

Dr. Clark cited the case of a little girl in Williamsport, Penn., who was reduced to a condition of physical and nervous prostration by too many studies. He said there was a public-school teacher in Williamsport who seemed to infuse extraordinary enthusiasm for study into his pupils, to such an extent that they would pore over their multitude of books until 9 o'clock at night. The result was, Dr. Clark said, an unusual number of cases of eye diseases, epilepsy, and nervous troubles among the Williamsport children.

Dr. Clark said he personally knew of two typhoid fever patients who were killed by the use of phenacetin.

Dr. Meyer gave an illustrated lecture on deposits from the kidneys.

Dr. Sallie Jager read an essay on the Passiflora incarnati, or passion flower, the medicinal virtues of which she highly extolled. She said it was especially efficacious in the treatment of insomnia and nervousness.

Prof. E. M. Munsey of Brooklyn talked about "Orificial Surgery."

The delegates to the convention were much interested in a display of emulsion of cod liver oil, made in one corner of the hall by Scott & Bowne of this city.

The State society gave a dinner last night at the Hotel Savoy. Dr. Tiel, the President of the organization, occupied the seat at the head of the table. Among the guests were Albert Frank, Alderman Goodman, Alderman Parker, Dr. Borden, President of the New-Jersey State Eclectic Medical Society; Drs. Spencer, Allen, and Forbush of Massachusetts, Dr. Clews of Washington, Penn.; Dr. O. W. Sutton, Mayor of Bath, N. Y.; Dr. W. J. Whitney of Unadilla, N. Y.; Dr. M. Nichols of Worcester, N. Y., and Dr. E. M. Manwaren of Oswego.

Prof. George W. Boskowitz, Dean of the Eclectic Medical College of the City of New-York, was toastmaster. He said that all eclectic physicians felt proud of the position achieved by the college in this city. "We are not richly endowed financially," he said, "but we have a Faculty possessed of energy and courage that has been able successfully to educate our students. The law requiring a certain preliminary standard has in no way interfered with our classes."

President Tiel responded to the toast "Our State Society," which he said was very flourishing. Prof. W. E. Blowyer of Cincinnati spoke to the toast "The National Eclectic Medical Association," of which he is the President.

Other toasts were "Our Sister Societies," Dr. Pitts Edwin Howes of Boston; "Theological Therapeutics," the Rev. D. A. Blackburn, and "Our Guests," James R. O'Beirne, one of the Charities Commissioners of this city.

The convention will end to-day.

Shot Twice at a Dog Fight.

MALDEN, Mass., March 25.—The Medford and Malden police descended upon a crowd that was witnessing a dog fight at 3 o'clock this morning in an unoccupied building between Malden and Medford. They arrested forty-one of the gang, but had a hard fight to do it. Several of the gang were injured by policemen's clubs, and Daniel Monahan of Boston was shot twice. He will probably recover. The prisoners were fined $20 each this afternoon.

Taking the United Press Service.

LEXINGTON, Ky., March 25.—The Daily Argonaut, the most influential afternoon newspaper in the Blue Grass region, began taking The United Press service to-day.

TROUBLE OVER INSURANCE MONEY.

Mrs. Bachrach Wants $10,000 Assigned by Her Husband to Mrs. Dutcher.

The trial of an action brought by Elizabeth K. Bachrach, widow and administratrix of Henry B. Bachrach, against Fannie Ogden Dutcher and the New-Netherlands Life Insurance Company to recover the proceeds of two policies of $5,000 each in the company, was begun yesterday before Justice Andrews, in Special Term, Part V., of the Supreme Court.

Mrs. Dutcher is a very pretty woman, and is a teacher in the Sunday school of the Rev. Dr. John Hall's church. She lives at 303 West Eighty-second Street.

Mrs. Bachrach asked the Court to order the New-Netherlands Life Insurance Company, impleaded as a defendant, to pay the amount of the two five-thousand-dollar policies to her as administratrix. Her counsel told Justice Andrews that the insurance company had turned over the $10,000 of insurance money in dispute between the two women to the City Chamberlain, to abide the result of the suit. The company, he said, appeared as a disinterested third party.

Mrs. Dutcher alleges that Bachrach assigned the policies to her. She admitted that the consideration for the assignment was only $1. Bachrach, who died on Nov. 16, 1895, was separated from his wife two years after their marriage, which took place in 1891. His wife secured the separation on the ground of desertion.

W. S. Keiley, who appeared for Mrs. Bachrach, said that, as he had no other witness, he would be obliged to call Mrs. Dutcher to the witness stand. She testified that Bachrach boarded with her for a short time. She said she charged him less than half what his board was really worth, as she saw he was a man of culture, and thought he would entertain her invalid husband. He sent her flowers and magazines, she testified, and once took her to the theatre, where they were chaperoned by her mother. She knew he was separated from his wife, and her husband knew about the presents of flowers.

When Bachrach gave her more expensive presents she returned them. She said that Mrs. Bachrach brought her child to see its father on Saturday afternoons. Quarrels, she said, were frequent between the Bachrachs, and their child screamed as long as he was in the house.

"What money did you ever give Mr. Bachrach for the assignment of the insurance policies?" asked Mr. Keiley.

After considerable discussion, Mrs. Dutcher answered: "I gave him only the legal consideration—$1. I did so, I suppose, in order to make the assignment more legal."

"Afterward you wrote to Mr. Bachrach and asked him to lend you $200, telling him you would pay 8 per cent. interest?"

"Yes; temporarily—for a week or two."

"Yet you say you had plenty of money with which to run your house."

"Certainly," said Mrs. Dutcher.

"But you were temporarily embarrassed at that time?"

"For a week, yes. After that I had plenty of money."

The trial will be resumed to-day.

TUG AND TRANSPORT IN COLLISION.

The Smaller Boat Damaged and Sunk and the Captain Hurt.

Through a misunderstanding of signals a collision occurred in the East River, off Market Street, yesterday morning, which resulted in the sinking of a tug and the serious injury of the Captain.

The tug was the Willie, owned by the Delaware and Raritan Canal Company and in the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad. The craft in collision was the New-York and New-Haven car transport Express, one of the fastest steamboats in the harbor. The Express was bound up the East River for Mott Haven.

The tug was coming down on the New-York side. The revenue cutter Manhattan was also coming down the river, nearer the Brooklyn shore. Reports are somewhat conflicting concerning the signals. The pilot of the Express said that he gave one whistle, indicating his intention of holding his course between the two smaller boats. Quartermaster Dunham of the tug thought the signal was two whistles, and he steered the tug across the transport's bow, thinking she was about to turn to round Corlears Hook. When it was too late he saw his mistake.

The Express struck the tug's bow, cutting it nearly off ten feet from the stem and smashing the pilot house. The boats swung apart, and it was then discovered that the tug was still under steam. Her engineer, E. Cosgrove, had rushed from the engine room without shutting off steam. The Captain meantime had been pinned between the wheel and the side of the pilot house. His left arm had been broken, two ribs were fractured, and his upper lip was cut. The shock had rendered him unconscious. The craft pursued an erratic course down stream. The revenue cutter and several other tugs put after her.

The tug Comet at length got a line aboard and headed for Pier 10, while the Manhattan took on the crew. The Captain was with difficulty rescued before the wrecked tug, which had been continually settling by the head, plunged down into fifty feet of water a dozen yards off Pier 11.

The tug Fred B. Dalzell picked up the pilot house, which had floated free when the Willie sank, and the Katie D. recovered the tug's lifeboat. It was said that the strong ebb tide contributed to the accident.

Capt. Dunham was attended at the Government pier, at the Battery, by Dr. H. S. Cumming of the Marine Hospital. His condition was considered precarious. He refused to go to the hospital, and was taken home in a carriage. He is seventy-four years old and has been in the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad forty years.

The Willie, which was built in 1872, is of seventy tons register and 78 feet long. The Chapman Wrecking Company will raise her.

Passed a Lot of Wreckage.

The ship Samuel D. Carleton of Rockport, Me., Capt. Amsbury, from London, via Martha's Vineyard, to William R. Grace & Co., in ballast, arrived in port yesterday, after a forty-six days' passage. She met a succession of variable gales throughout the voyage, and on March 18 passed a quantity of wreckage in latitude 38 degrees 54 minutes, longitude 65 degrees 52 minutes, consisting of a number of boards and a portion of a schooner's house. During a north-northwest gale, March 19, in latitude 39 degrees 19 minutes, longitude 68 degrees 20 minutes, she sighted a three-masted schooner with loss of sails. The name could not be made out.

Park Row in a Bad Condition.

The recent snow and the warm weather which followed it have covered Park Row with a thin coating of slimy mud, which makes walking unpleasant, and clings to the bottoms of skirts and trousers. This condition is largely due to the dirty snow which lies in the streets. A reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES asked the representative of Contractor Herbert Tate, who is sick, why Mr. Tate's men did not remove the snow. "Because Mr. Tate works only when directed by Col. Waring," was the answer. "He had no orders on this last snow, and was told to stop some time ago in the work of removing the preceding fall of snow."

A Horse Beater Arrested.

Mrs. Mary M. Cockey, 161 West Seventy-second Street, had Hugh Doran, a cabdriver, arrested yesterday for striking his horse across the nose and legs with a whip. Magistrate Crane, in Jefferson Market Police Court, complimented her on her display of public spirit, and said he would punish Doran for his brutality. Mrs. Cockey finally said she would withdraw the complaint on a promise that Doran would not beat the animal again. Doran promised, and the Magistrate discharged him from custody.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

In this hurried life, to know where to buy is half the battle. Few people have time to waste in going from store to store.

What we sell is the best furniture, draperies and hangings made, in both rich and simple designs.

How we sell is with a practical knowledge of how to give intelligent suggestions on any point of decoration that troubles you.

Our prices are the manufacturing prices

Thursday
March 26-1896

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-12

SITE FOR NEW LIBRARY

THE MAYOR OPPOSED TO SPENDING MONEY FOR THE BUILDING.

It Was Agreed, Finally, that the Trustees Shall Push a Bill in the Present Legislature Giving the City Power to Grant Them the Reservoir in Bryant Park for the Structure—The Arguments Made Before Mayor Strong.

Mayor Strong threw as much cold water as he could yesterday on the plan of the Trustees of the New-York Public Library to acquire the Fifth Avenue reservoir, in Bryant Park, as a site and to have the city erect a suitable building thereon.

The Mayor's objections were directed against the expenditure of any city money at the present time or until his term of office had expired, because he thought that prospective expenditures by the city on objects that he deemed absolutely necessary were already as large as the city could bear. Ultimately an agreement was reached by the Mayor and the library Trustees that the Trustees should push a bill in the present Legislature giving the city power to grant them the reservoir as the site for a library building, but that no grant for the building should be sought in this bill.

The Trustees, in agreeing to this programme, expressly disclaimed any intention of being content with anything less than the erection of a suitable library building by the city.

The Trustees of the New-York Public Library, Astor, Lenox, and Tilden foundations, present yesterday afternoon in the Mayor's office were John Bigelow, President; Bishop Potter, First Vice President; John S. Kennedy, Second Vice President; George L. Rives, Secretary; Edward King, Treasurer; Dr. Henry Drisler, Stephen H. Olin, Frederick Sturges, and Lewis Cass Ledyard. Dr. John S. Billings, the director of the New-York Public Library, was also present.

President Bigelow said he appeared in behalf of the Trustees of the New-York Public Library, who wanted to confer a great favor on the city. They wished to endow the city with a great library. Some gifts were costly to the recipient of them, and all gifts in some way had their conditions. The terms upon which the Trustees of the New-York Public Library were willing to give the city this heritage were simple and easy of accomplishment. All that the city had to do in return was to give a suitable shelter and site to contain these books.

Such an act of munificence, Mr. Bigelow continued, was the more due from the city because the past record of the city had been remarkably barren in this respect, for it had not done all that it should, either independently or when contrasted with the action of other and smaller cities in this country. Mr. Bigelow concluded his address by handing the Mayor a copy of the memorial which the Trustees of the New-York Public Library had drawn up.

The memorial was then read by George L. Rives, Secretary to the Trustees. It was in part as follows:

The annual income of the corporation at the present time is about $160,000. This amount will eventually be somewhat increased by the sale of property now unproductive, including one or both of the present library buildings. On the other hand, the income will be reduced, if the corporation is compelled, from its own funds, to erect a suitable building.

The expenses of such a reference library as must be maintained will be necessarily very large. In order to complete and maintain the present collections, an outlay of not less than $50,000 a year is necessary. In addition, large sums must be expended, as opportunity offers, to fill up the numerous existing gaps. The Astor and Lenox Libraries are now kept open during the hours of daylight only; but the cost of maintenance and administration, including repairs, heating, lighting, cleaning, cataloguing, &c., will amount to $75,000 a year—and this cost will increase with the increase of the collections. If the libraries are to be kept open during the evening, there will be a further increase in the cost of administration.

A table was presented, showing the amount expended by the authorities of this city for library work, as compared with some other cities in this country. Springfield, Mass., headed the list. The population was taken on the 1890 figures. In that city the public library income of $25,000 meant $565.88 income per 1,000 of population. Boston came next with an income per 1,000 of population of $379.06; Peoria, Ill., was third. This city was last in a list of twenty. Its population in 1890 was cited as 1,515,301; public library income, $40,000; income per 1,000 of population, $26.39. Further, the memorial says:

If the City of New-York will furnish a proper site and provide the means to erect thereon a suitable building for the purposes of the New-York Public Library, excluding for the present the requirements of branch libraries or delivery stations other than those now controlled by the Free Circulating Library, then the New-York Public Library can, through the sale of its present sites, obtain such an addition to its funds as will justify it in providing for the circulation of books from its main building. If further funds can be supplied from private benefaction or otherwise, sufficient to establish and maintain an adequate number of branches for circulation, it is certain that the City of New-York can and will have a free public library on the broadest and most comprehensive plan.

Should the suggestion of the Trustees be favorably received, no site within the control of the city could accomplish the ends in view as well as that of the reservoir upon Fifth Avenue, between Fortieth and Forty-second Streets.

On this site it will be possible to erect a library building, dignified, ample in size, visible from all sides, with uninterrupted light, free from all danger of fire, in no respect encroaching upon the existing Bryant Park, and which will be an ornament to the city. The park area would indeed be increased by substituting a library building for the reservoir. The reservoir measures 455 feet by 420 feet. A library building 350 feet by 300 feet would offer all the accommodations which the most sanguine would probably think it wise at present to provide, and even this would leave a margin of more than 100 feet on the avenue and more than 50 feet on each side street, to be laid out with grass and shrubbery. The city would then have no quarter more inviting. The library would in effect bring the park to Fifth Avenue, while reciprocally, the park would add enormously to the attractiveness, security, and usefulness of the library.

In order to afford the city and the public the opportunity of determining whether they will now have such a great, well-equipped, and really popular library, for the benefit of all the people, the Board of Trustees of the New-York Public Library hereby respectfully apply to the city authorities for their approval of such legislation as will enable the city to grant to this corporation, by some permanent tenure, a proper site for its library building and such funds as may be necessary to enable this corporation to construct and equip its building thereon; and that the site of the present reservoir on Fifth Avenue, between Fortieth and Forty-second Streets, be granted for that purpose, if compatible with the public interest.

After the memorial had been read, Bishop Potter, addressing the Mayor, said it was seldom that a body wanting anything from the city came to it with both hands full. A great piece of work had already been done by the consolidation of the libraries, insuring, as it did, a pledge of very great library service.

In the united judgment, said Bishop Potter, of a body of citizens who were entitled to a respectful consideration from the civic authorities and to the confidence of their fellow-citizens, the Bryant Park site was the best place for a great public library, and the city was entitled to make provision for the proper housing of such a great public benefaction as the library would surely become.

It seemed to Bishop Potter a providential fact that there should be a structure in Forty-second Street—a reservoir—which could be removed without hurt to make way for a public library. The object of the reservoir was to feed the life of the people. The object of a great library was to act as a reservoir to feed the intellectual life of the people.

Boston, Bishop Potter continued, had paid out $2,500,000 for its public library. Chicago had spent $1,500,000 for a site. Should the Mayor's action be favorable to the petition of the Trustees, Bishop Potter felt sure that the citizens would ratify it.

"The more you can bring the people to the sources of knowledge," concluded Bishop Potter, impressively, "the sounder will be that great body of public opinion which in the last analysis rules cities and empires."

Mayor Strong began his reply by saying that he did not know whether the scheme was feasible or not. If an act were passed taking away the reservoir, he was not sure that it would not arouse vehement opposition, as it did before. He had had a letter from an engineer, saying that the removal of the reservoir would be a great detriment to the city.

Lewis Cass Ledyard, one of the Trustees, interrupted the Mayor long enough at this point to say that the site, with the reservoir included, had already been granted to the Trustees of the Tilden bequest, and that the only thing against the acquisition of the site by the Tilden trustees up to their consolidation with the Trustees of the Astor and Lenox libraries, was an act passed subsequently, which prevented the removal of the present City Hall to that site.

Mayor Strong began to raise objections in a more positive tone. He said that an immediate expenditure of $10,000,000 was necessary on grounds of public health, and in caring for the unfortunates. Bills for new sites for schoolhouses, appropriating $4,500,000, had already passed. At that moment appropriations over and above ordinary city expenditure for $19,000,000 were likely to be brought forward for his approval, and he challenged any gentleman in the room to veto a single item in that immense sum. Then there was an East River Bridge to be built, for which the city would have to pay $3,500,000, and the north side was crying out for more money to be spent on the city's new parks.

A library building, the Mayor continued, 300 by 350 feet, and proportioned to the greatness and wealth of the city, would not cost less than $2,000,000. This would bring up the total extraordinary appropriations for 1896 and 1897 to $22,000,000, and he, for his part, stood aghast at the magnitude of the sum. Frankly, he was not in favor of the expenditure of any of the city's money for the erection of a library before the end of 1897 at the earliest. It struck him that the Trustees of the New-York Library had an unfortunate reputation as being very rich. If he were in their place, he would apply to the present Legislature for the site, without asking for any grant for the erection of a building.

After some discussion, the Trustees agreed to the Mayor's proposition as the first step in the right direction.

CUBA'S STRUGGLE FOR LIBERTY.

To be Patronized To-night in a New Romantic Play at the Academy.

"Cuba Free" is the title of a new romantic play by J. A. MacKnight, which will be produced to-night at the Academy of Music for the benefit of St. Mark's Hospital. This institution does a large work among the poor of the east side, and every dollar realized from this benefit will go into its charity fund.

The author of the play says: "The play is not a 'blood and thunder' melodrama, which is intended to excite the passions of the people, but a story of devotion and patriotism, which appeals to the heart and the intellect. Its merits have been passed upon by some of the leading critics of this city, and it was recommended for acceptance by the readers of two of the principal managers here. A good company under the direction of Robert McWade of Mme. Modjeska's company, has been engaged to interpret the piece."

"Cuba Free" indicates the story. It shows the successful issue of the Cuban struggle for liberty, and the throwing off of the Spanish yoke.

Plan to Abate Tramp Nuisance.

The New-York Committee on the Cultivation of Vacant Lots by the unemployed is anxious to have this plan put in execution in the small towns near the great cities, and especially around New-York, in order that the tramps who Winter in the city should have work offered them as they leave the towns in the Spring. There are several places where a few were put at work last year with excellent results of every kind. The Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, therefore, offers to send speakers to any towns and villages near New-York, without charge, where an audience will be provided and the traveling expenses, and, where necessary, the entertainment of the speakers will be furnished. These speakers will show the methods and effect of the work.

CAPT. DEVERY'S DEFENSE

WITNESSES TESTIFY FOR HIM IN HIS TRIAL FOR EXTORTION.

An Effort Made to Show that Mr. Seagrist's Testimony Was a "Series of Mistakes"—The Police Captain Said to Have Been at a Fire with ex-Inspector Williams at the Time the Builder Declares He Paid $100 as a Bribe.

The trial of Police Captain William S. Devery, charged by Francis W. Seagrist, Jr., the builder, with extortion, was delayed for a short time yesterday morning in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court by the non-arrival of Justice Smyth. The Justice did not take his seat on the bench uhtil 10:45 o'clock.

Emanuel Friend immediately asked that a day be set for the trial of Police Captain Seibert. District Attorney Fellows said it would be impossible to fix an earlier date than to-morrow.

Col. E. C. James, counsel for Capt. Devery, then moved that all the testimony of Charles Bissell, Jr., clerk in Mr. Seagrist's office, be stricken out, on the ground that it did not in any way connect the accused with the crime charged. The motion was denied, and an exception was taken. Col. James then asked the Court to instruct the jury to acquit the accused on the ground that there was no evidence before the court that the defendant had committed a crime; that the evidence was insufficient to show a crime of extortion; that the facts proved did not constitute a crime, and that the facts proved did not show that a crime was committed. The motions were denied, and Col. James took exceptions. He then moved for the dismissal of the indictment on the same grounds, which was denied, and an exception was taken. Similar treatment was given his motion to discharge Capt. Devery from custody.

Col. James then began his opening address, and informed the jurymen that he would be able to show them that the testimony of Mr. Seagrist was untrue in every particular. He said that it would be shown that Mr. Seagrist was mistaken when he said he paid Capt. Devery $100 on the afternoon of May 9, 1894, on the steps of the Old Slip Station House, for on that day there was a fire on the Clyde Line steamship docks, at the foot of Catharine Street, and at 2 o'clock in the afternoon Inspector Alexander S. Williams called at the station house and took Capt. Devery with him to the fire. They did not return until 5:30 o'clock, and were together for a short time afterward, so that such a payment as Mr. Seagrist testified to was impossible. To be kind, Col. James said, he would call all of the builder's testimony a "series of mistakes."

John F. Floyd produced the letter book used by Superintendent Byrnes at Police Headquarters to show that no communication had been sent to Capt. Devery in May, 1894. He testified that Devery was away on leave of absence from April 21 to May 5, 1894. Seagrist had testified that Ward Man Glennon had shown him a letter from Superintendent Byrnes to Capt. Devery, complaining of the work in the demolishing of the building at Pine Street and Broadway by Seagrist.

Theodore Wandell, a detective in the Equitable Building, testified that he had been greatly annoyed by the occupants of the building, who complained of the dust and dirt arising from the building which Seagrist was tearing down. He complained to Seagrist and to the policeman on that post.

Frank Travers, Superintendent of the Schermerhorn Building, and Angus McIntosh, formerly agent for the Duncan Building, gave similar testimony. The latter wrote a letter of complaint to Capt. Devery May 9, 1894.

Detective Sergeant Madden, who was a ward man under Capt. Devery, testified that he took Mr. McIntosh's letter to Mr. Seagrist to read, and told the latter the nuisance must be abated. It is alleged by the prosecution that this letter was shown to Seagrist as coming from Superintendent Byrnes.

Edward G. Glennon was then called to the stand by Col. James. Glennon gave his record on the police force. He denied having ever told either Mr. Seagrist or his clerk Bissell that they would have to see Capt. Devery. The first time he met Seagrist, he said, was early on the afternoon of May 11, 1894, when Capt. Devery sent him to notify Seagrist that he must abate the nuisance, as complaints had been received from people in the Equitable and Duncan Buildings. He then remained only five minutes, and was accompanied by Policeman Klernan.

Policeman James J. Klernan told the same story as Glennon had about the call made upon Seagrist on May 11.

Ex-Inspector Alexander S. Williams was the next witness called, after a long consultation between the accused man's counsel. He said that on May 9, 1894, at 1:55 o'clock P. M., he visited the Old Slip Station and took Capt. Devery with him to the fire on the Clyde Line wharf, where he (the witness) remained until 4 o'clock.

Ex-Fire Chief Joseph F. McGill testified that he had seen both Inspector Williams and Capt. Devery at the fire as late as 3:30 o'clock.

Sergt. Thomas McCormack, who was detailed at the Old Slip Station in May, 1894, testified to Capt. Devery being on leave of absence from April 21 to May 5, 1894.

The trial will be continued to-day.

Pittsburg's New Bridge Dedicated.

PITTSBURG, March 25.—The first free bridge across the Monongahela River, at South Pittsburg, was dedicated to the public to-day. Speeches were made by prominent citizens, there were several parades, and buildings were lavishly decorated. The bridge is 2,530 feet long, and cost $450,000. It extends from Brady Street, Pittsburg, to Warton Street, South Side.

BAYONNE'S CHARTER ELECTION.

Democrats to Nominate for Recorder, Councilmen, Ward Officers, &c.

BAYONNE, N. J., March 25.—Democratic primaries for the regular nomination to offices for the next charter election will be held to-morrow.

Applicants for Democratic nominations have filed petitions with the City Committee, which furnishes the official primary tickets. The time for filing petitions has expired, with the following result: President of the Board of Council, at Large—William J. O'Brien, First Ward; Police Recorder—John W. Goddard, Recorder Patrick W. Connelly, and John McDonald, all of the First Ward; Councilmen—First Ward, Henry J. Goulard; Second Ward, Willam A. Holmes and Jacob Hassmiller; Third Ward, no petition filed; Fourth Ward, James Connors, John Cullinane, and William Kelly; Fifth Ward, William A. Cassidy and P. McGiehan.

Complete ward tickets are to be nominated at the same time, which will include School Trustees, Supervisor of Taxes, Commissioner of Appeals, and minor places. Due notice was given of the party enrollment held last Thursday.

Mr. O'Brien, who served several terms as a Ward Councilman, seems to have the field to himself for President. Many say the renomination of Recorder Connelly will surely result in party defeat, and advocate John W. Goddard as the most likely Democrat to win. They point to Mr. Goddard's record of many years in the Council with pride, and couple it with his experience and ability and the fact that he never held salaried political office, although particularly worthy.

Among the contests for Ward Councilmen in the Second Ward the administration is admitted to have a very capable candidate in William A. Holmes, Sr., whose popularity and working qualities are established. Mr. Holmes is a well-known newspaper man in New-York City, whose only opponent is inexperienced in municipal affairs. While This is the first time Mr. Holmes has consented to run for any office, his friends know he is well posted in municipal affairs. In the Fourth Ward two or three Democrats can run on election day and the Republican will not have a chance to win. Councilman Cassidy will doubtless be renominated in the Fifth Ward. Excepting the Third Ward, Democrats can sweep the city by nominating their strongest men.

THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Sewer Systems and Other Sanitary Matters Under Consideration.

The State Board of Health met in the Hotel Metropole yesterday. All the members were present. The Secretary reported that since the last meeting 445 letters had been filed and 734 notices sent out. There was little change in the general sanitary condition throughout the State.

The Jamaica (L. I.) sewer system was disapproved in a measure. Changes in the Mount Vernon sewer system were approved. A report from an Inspector regarding the typhoid fever epidemic in Elmira in January last was received. It was found that the epidemic was caused by the use of water taken from the polluted river above the city, by bad drainage, and other unsanitary conditions. The report was signed by Olin H. Landreth of Schenectady.

It was decided to request one of the State Senators to introduce a bill in the Legislature providing that when a town or village has no competent physician as a Health Officer an outsider may be employed.

The President of the board was instructed by request from Buffalo to make an investigation regarding the alleged sale of bob veal and other unwholesome articles of food in that city.

Attention was called to the condition of Newtown Creek. It was recommended that transcripts of certificates of deaths, births, and marriages be supplied at a stipulated fee. The board adjourned to meet at the call of the Chair in about a month.

ACCUSED BY CONTROLLER GRIER.

"Chris" Magee, Senator Flinn, and J. O. Brown Under Charges.

PITTSBURG, Penn., March 25.—County Controller James A. Grier to-day filed, in Common Pleas Court No. 3, a sworn statement in which he makes sensational charges against Christopher L. Magee, Senator William Flinn, Director of Public Safety J. O. Brown, and County Treasurer W. S. Brown. All of the statements bear upon the fraudulent use of tax receipts.

Mr. Magee is charged with having used a dummy to get the printing contract, and it is alleged that the receipts furnished were far below the sample submitted to the County Commissioners. The Controller charges Senator Flinn and Director Brown with attempting to obtain exoneration from taxes where the taxes had been paid by the Republican Committee, and charges that County Treasurer Brown intended to give credit to the Republican Committee, but was warned not to do so.

Seven-Cent Verdict to be Appealed.

BELVIDERE, N. J., March 25.—C. H. Folker, a Prohibitionist and prominent Methodist, and Philip Flummerfelt, a young theological student, are neighbors, but they do not get along harmoniously. Mr. Folkner says the trees on his place have been destroyed by being gnawed by rabbits, dogs, and other pet animals owned by Mr. Flummerfelt. He sued Mr. Flummerfelt before the Mayor for $25 damages for the injury to his property. The testimony was heard to-day by a jury of six men. To Mr. Folkner was awarded 7 cents damages. Mr. Flummerfelt considers the verdict unjust, and says he will not pay it. He threatens to carry the case to the higher courts.

Back from the Farce of Ezeta.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., March 25.—After an eventful cruise of four months the Gen. Antonio Ezeta filibustering steamer Barclay Golden returned to port here yesterday afternoon. Gen. Ezeta and Cassin were not on board, having been left in Panama. The crew of the Barclay Golden substantiate the statements contained in The United Press dispatches of six weeks ago concerning Gen. Ezeta's farcical attempt to land in Salvador. The officers of the steamer say that Ezeta's influence in Salvador is gone.

PENSIONERS AND VOTERS

RELATIONS OF THE NATION'S WARDS TO THE COUNTRY'S POLITICS.

Nearly Every Person Entitled to a Pension Has Already Applied for It—The Tenderness of Politicians Toward the Possible Pensioner Explained—The Voters and Survivors of the Army in Each State Compared.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—According to the latest available figures, there are in the whole country only about 30,000 persons who might be pensioned who have not asked for a share of the pension fund annually provided for the payment of those who consider that the United States owes them something not yet paid. Pension Superintendent Wright has recently aroused a passing interest in this matter by the answer he sent to the Senate inquiry as to whether the names of surviving soldiers and sailors and the widows of soldiers and sailors had been published. His answer was, as it had been a year ago, that the number was so great, and the information so long delayed after it was gathered, that it would not pay to print the seven large volumes necessary to make the census in that respect an available record.

The most impressive fact to be obtained by consideration of the pension figures and the census of availables, is that there are very few persons having an apparent right to demand pensions who have not asked for them. In 1890, according to the census of that year, there were of surviving soldiers of the Union 1,034,073; of widows, 145,359; a total of 1,179,432. In 1895, at the close of the fiscal year, there were on all pension rolls, including Revolutionary survivors and Revolutionary widows and daughters, 970,524 pensioners. Of this number there were of persons pensioned on account of the war of the rebellion 938,000, leaving only 31,000 pensioners on account of all other wars. It is apparent that, if all the persons unprovided for are entitled to pensions on account of services for the preservation of the Union, there are yet to be pensioned some 240,000 persons, soldiers or their widows or children.

But these possible pensioners were not far away. On June 30, 1895, there were in the Pension Office 210,000 applications not acted upon. This indicates that there are about 29,887 persons, surviving soldiers or widows of soldiers who have not applied for a share of the pension money expended by the Government. This is not a large number, and the wonder will be with those who consider the figures at all that it is not larger. The number of widows and minor children on the rolls is 195,916. The total number of widows of the soldiers of the rebellion is only 145,000. So it is evident that there are some 50,000 pensioners who are on the rolls because they are minor children of those who have won a right to be pensioned.

An explanation of the tenderness of politicians toward the possible pensioner is obtained by a comparison of the lists of survivors in different States with the voting population as ascertained by so distant an election as that of 1888. That is taken as the nearest to the census figures showing the pensionable persons. The voters and the survivors in each State are shown in parallel columns:

States.	Survivors, 1890.	Voters, 1888.
Pennsylvania	110,780	997,568
Ohio	101,692	841,941
New-York	71,158	1,329,109
Illinois	63,747	747,986
Missouri	63,242	523,198
Indiana	50,627	538,949
Kansas	45,984	334,035
Michigan	42,855	476,273
Iowa	39,606	444,130
Massachusetts	30,150	344,448
Kentucky	29,575	344,781
Wisconsin	23,707	354,614
New-Jersey	22,885	393,741
Nebraska	20,157	202,053
Tennessee	18,840	303,756
Minnesota	18,311	263,806
Maine	17,260	128,250
California	14,464	251,239
Arkansas	12,964	155,963
Connecticut	12,827	153,978
West Virginia	12,648	159,440
Maryland	9,715	210,921
Colorado	8,995	90,730
New-Hampshire	8,722	357,913
Texas	8,750	63,440
Vermont	7,587	115,744

The comparison could be extended to other States, covering the entire Union, including the Territories. If the soldier vote and not the American Protective Association controls the elections, it might be easy to attribute the swing of the soldier vote in the determination of recent contests. For instance, the soldier vote and the Republican majorities in 1894 stood about as follows, assuming that the soldier vote was cast substantially for the party that professes to be seeking opportunities to add to the pension list:

States.	Republican Majority, 1894.	Survivors in 1890.
Pennsylvania	214,437	110,780
Ohio, (1895)	92,622	101,692
New-York	156,108	86,041
Illinois	133,427	11,158
Indiana	44,773	63,242
Kansas	30,397	50,027
Michigan	106,392	45,184
Iowa	70,596	42,855
Massachusetts	65,377	30,606
Wisconsin	54,397	29,575
New-Jersey, (1895)	26,900	23,707
Nebraska, (1895)	8,590	22,885
Minnesota	50,045	18,840
Maine	38,978	18,311
Connecticut	17,688	12,994
Maryland	18,767	12,648

Half of the majority in Pennsylvania, assuming that the soldier vote was cast for the Republicans, was won in 1894 by something more than 100,000 voters, besides the soldiers. A glance at the votes and majorities in other States will show at once their significance, if, as is claimed, the soldiers vote for the men or the party that endeavors to promote success by getting names on the pension rolls. But it must be borne in mind that there are 11,000,000 voters who cannot possibly get on the pension rolls upon any pretext.

BORINGS FOR THE NEW BRIDGE.

Question of the Contract Comes Up Before the Commissioners.

Owing to the litigation in which the Commissioners of the new East River Bridge have recently become involved they were unable at their meeting yesterday afternoon to transact business of much importance.

Lawyer Ingraham reported the success of his efforts at Albany in behalf of the Austin bill, which authorizes the Bridge Commissioners to secure by condemnation proceedings land between Delancey and Broome Streets, this city, owned by the New-York and Brooklyn Ferry Company, for the New-York end of the new bridge. The bill has been favorably reported and will probably pass the Legislature.

The Commissioners discussed the question of borings for the bridge foundations. Since Stearns Brothers of Brooklyn declined to undertake the contract on account of the uncertainties involved, the Commissioners have been negotiating with the New-York and New-Jersey Well Company of Ridgewood, N. J., and yesterday the members of the firm attended the meeting to consider the matter. So much will depend on the nature of the rock and soil in which the borings are to be made before a definite price for the work can be fixed that the contract will have to be drawn up with a view to meeting many contingencies, and in order to give both parties an opportunity to exercise due caution, final action on the contract was deferred until Saturday.

Bids for Col. Waring's Supplies.

Commissioner Waring of the Street Cleaning Department opened the two bids submitted yesterday for supplying the department with the following items: 941.304 pounds of hay, 235,326 pounds of rye straw, 1,804,160 pounds of oats, 4,000 pounds of oilmeal, 6,000 pounds of rock salt, 2,300 pounds of coarse salt, 97,536 pounds of bran, and 6,000 pounds of cornmeal. The bidders were Thomas Lenane, who agreed to furnish all for $33,226.93, and Horace Ingersoll, who quoted $34,025.13 as his figures. Lenane will probably get the contract.

To Prevent Fifth Avenue Trucking.

The Aldermanic Law Committee will probably give a public hearing on the proposed ordinance introduced last Friday by Alderman Parker prohibiting the use of Fifth Avenue by teamsters and trucks for general trucking purposes. Mr. Parker would allow trucks and business teams to use but one block of the thoroughfare—that nearest their points of destination. The matter will come up before the board to-day, and a public hearing may be held April 2.

An End of Two Investigations.

Commissioner of Accounts Seth Sprague Terry announced yesterday that investigations into the Building and Dock Departments would not be continued further, as he believed both departments had been thrashed thoroughly, and enough corruption exposed. Mr. Terry now intends to take a recess until May, when he will take up the Park and Public Works Departments.

Cruising in Turkish Waters.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—A cable dispatch to the Navy Department to-day announced the arrival of the flagship San Francisco at Salonica yesterday. She is engaged in cruising in Turkish waters with a view to giving protection to American missionaries and their interests.

DID LANGDON KILL HER

POLICE THINK HE DRUGGED ANNIE McGRATH AND HIMSELF.

Towel Found Near the Body, It Is Believed, Was Saturated with Ether or Chloroform—Evidence of Poisoning on Langdon's Tongue and Lips—Servant Heard Her Mistress Scream—Langdon's Alleged Indian Territory Divorce.

PHILADELPHIA, March 25.—The police now believe that Samuel P. Langdon, the coal operator, killed Annie McGrath in their home, 2926 Girard Avenue, with a drug, and then with the same drug tried to kill himself.

Detective Geyer found a towel near the body, and the supposition is that Langdon saturated this towel with ether or chloroform, and after placing it over the girl's face, drugged himself.

Police Surgeon Andrews examined Langdon, and found that he had inhaled the fumes of some soporific drug, probably ether. The prisoner's tongue and lips are covered with ulcers similar to those found on the lips of the dead girl. Just what drug caused these eruptions has not yet been decided.

To a reporter to-day Dr. Andrews said: "I found that the whole of Langdon's tongue was a series of mucous patches. From the tip of the tongue to the root there is considerable irritation, with small red indentures surrounded by white circles. Ulcerations of this character might be caused by mineral acids, but in this case mineral acids were scarcely used, as the inflammation and ulcerations would be greater. On Langdon's tongue they are not severe, but merely superficial and quite recent. The lips are also irritated.

"Langdon complained of a soreness in the throat. He told me he thought excessive smoking might have caused both the ulceration of the lips and the sore throat. Smoking, however, will not have this effect. He looked like a sick man, and his illness was such as would result from the inhalation of the fumes of a drug. Although Langdon said his throat was sore, it looked well to me. Still, the fumes could cause a soreness, and the contact of the lips and the tongue with the drug would result in the blistering of those parts."

The colored servant, Bertha Stewart, says that she heard her mistress scream Sunday afternoon about 4:30 o'clock. She went up stairs and knocked at the bedroom door, which was opened by Langdon. She saw Annie McGrath lying on the bed with the towel over her face. Langdon explained that she had one of her bilious attacks.

Dr. Andrews was asked if a person under ether would be likely to cry out or scream.

"Oh, yes," he replied; "that is a common effect of the drug. Ether and chloroform act differently. Ether is a stimulant, and a person suffering from its effects might scream. That is the primary state."

The doctor also said that persons under ether were subject to hallucinations, and there was no accounting for their actions.

Prof. Leffmann is still at work analyzing the contents of the stomach of the dead girl. In answer to the questions of a reporter he said: "Thus far I have found that the stomach shows no signs of bilious troubles. The girl's death might have been caused by morphine or ether. There are no indications that she swallowed laudanum. In the region of the heart there were several blood clots, but I cannot say at present whether these would cause death."

Deputy Coroner Dugan scouted the idea of suicide on the girl's part. "She had $100 in her pocket when the body was found," he said. "She wore good clothes, and had diamonds. In addition to this, she was too young to want to end her life."

Shortly after noon Langdon, who is a prisoner in the City Hall, sent for his counsel. When the lawyer arrived, the prisoner requested him to send for a physician. Langdon is said to be quite ill, but the nature of his illness is not known. Coroner Ashbridge visited Langdon this afternoon and held a long interview with him.

It was reported this afternoon that Miss McGrath was engaged to be married to a young man in the city, but that the wedding had been postponed until early next year. It is stated that the solitaire diamond ring found in Langdon's possession is the engagement ring given to the girl by her fiance.

ALTOONA, Penn., March 25.—Samuel P. Langdon, who is under arrest in Philadelphia charged with being implicated in the death of Miss McGrath, filed about eight months ago a libel in divorce against his wife. The petitioner charged desertion, and alleged that he could not get along with his wife, who would not move from one place to another with him. The respondent, Mrs. Langdon, replied to the libel, and made certain statements which were replied to in turn by Langdon, who added statements to his first charges.

Mrs. Langdon replied to these in turn, and made statements in which she said that her husband had sold the furniture from their home to pay his debts, and that she had no home to go to.

Langdon's attorney succeeded in having a Commissioner appointed to take testimony, but Attorney A. P. Mervine, who represents Mrs. Langdon, had the order vacated, and the Court issued an order directing Mr. Langdon to appear for a jury trial. This order has never been obeyed by Langdon, and the case has never gone any further. Attorney Mervine says that if it is true that Langdon secured a divorce in Indian Territory, as he claims, he must have obtained it by perjury, as the law compels the applicant for divorce to live in the Territory some time, and it can be proved that Langdon did not live there the required time.

PITTSBURG, Penn., March 25.—Mrs. Samuel P. Langdon, wife of the coal operator now under arrest in Philadelphia, suspected of the murder of Miss Annie McGrath, is living in the home of her father, James Hartray, and her brother-in-law, Mr. Fink, at Springdale, sixteen miles from this city. She refused to see a reporter or to make a statement concerning her husband's trouble in Philadelphia.

HIGH-CLASS FICTION

During the Spring and Summer Months,

THE NEW-YORK TIMES

will present to its readers a choice selection of short stories written by the foremost authors of the day. These stories will be printed consecutively for three to six days, depending upon their length.

The list of writers includes:

Owen Wister, Mary E. Wilkins,
Anthony Hope, A. Conan Doyle,
Ian Maclaren, Stanley J. Weyman,
Bret Harte, Frank R. Stockton,
J. M. Barrie, Beatrice Harraden,
Amelia E. Barr, Joel Chandler Harris,
Grant Allen, Julian Hawthorne,
and Many Others.

"The Bull-Fighter's Secret,"

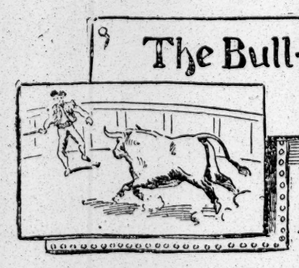
By MARY LOVETT CAMERON,

author of "At a Moorish Window,"

BEGINNING TO-DAY,

will be finished Friday.

March,
27—"The Bull-Fighter's Secret," by Mary Lovett Cameron.
28—"Rosanne," by Jane Barlow.
30—"Rosanne," by Jane Barlow.
31—"Nor King Nor Country," by Gilbert Parker (begins.)



[Copyright, 1896, by Bacheller, Johnson & Bacheller.]

PART I.

"Toro! Toro!" shouted the crowd. "Bravo, Toro!"

And a thunder of applause rent the air.

It was the first bullfight of the season. All Madrid was there. The scene was dazzling in its wealth of light and color. Canopied by the deep blue sky, the jewels of the grand ladies, the bright kerchiefs of the poorer women, and the profusion of flowers worn by high and low alike, glittered and glowed in the brilliant sunshine. The tumult of voices, the rattling of fans, the constant movement, as with cries and gestures the spectators urged on the performers in their daring feats, made a bewildering uproar which baffles description. Popular excitement grew as the Corrida proceeded.

The first three bulls were dispatched without any unusual incident, and a fourth was about to be led into the arena. The roar of voices subsided into a surging murmur, above which the creaking and groaning of the great door of the ganado as it pushed open for the bull to enter, was distinctly audible. Then a breathless silence fell on the vast multitude, and a scuffling and tramping was heard, which drew nearer and nearer, till it became a steady thud of hoofs, and a huge black bull galloped into the arena.

The spectators greeted him with a loud, inhuman yell; he tossed his head proudly and pawed up the ground as he looked defiantly around, lashing his glossy sides with his tail. A splendid creature, standing there alone, surrounded by his enemies. Then, with a haughty bellow, he lowered his head and charged the nearest picador.

In a few minutes it became apparent that this bull was what is called in toro slang resabido, i. e., a bull which charges with his eyes open. Such bulls make the bullfight a contest of life and death for the toreros.

Again and again he cleared the arena, the toreros saving themselves by escaping behind the eight-foot barrier which surrounds the bull ring, the wretched horses lying dead or dying on the blood-stained sand within.

The plebeian portion of the audience were wrought to a state of frenzy; even the fine ladies and gentlemen in the boxes threw aside their affectation of well-bred indifference, and, rising, leaned forward, waving their handkerchiefs and fans. It was felt that some fatal accident must occur unless the bull were soon killed. A foreign Prince sitting beside the King grew nervous, and in a whisper begged him to give the signal for the animal to receive its coup de grace. But King Alfonso hesitated. His indecision was ended by the appearance of a torero who had not yet shown himself, and who now strolled forward from one of the side entrances and walked across the arena. A thrill went through the whole assembly and every eye was fixed on him. The climax of the bullfight had arrived.

* * * * * * * *

Guapito, the first espada of Spain, was about to pit himself against the best bull of this or many previous seasons.

The bull was in possession of the arena and was flinging his huge bulk against the barrier over which a flying banderillero had just escaped. The wooden palisade cracked and rocked as he renewed the attack again and again. If not diverted, the animal might overthrow it and get among the spectators, an accident which has occasionally happened with exceptionally ferocious bulls.

Bright as a butterfly, his close-fitting costume of crimson satin, laced with gold, setting off his well-knit figure, Guapito went quietly behind the bull and seized him by the tail. The infuriated beast turned briskly round and stood for a minute eyeing his puny assailant in surprise. The espada placed his hand on his hip and waited.

Then a tumult arose to which all the previous hubbub had been as nothing; the excitement which had been growing and spreading from person to person in that vast assembly since the beginning of the corrida, now burst forth, and madness possessed them; feeble old men, caught in the vortex, bent themselves double, and, stretching their fists toward the bull, shrieked forth curses; little children flung their arms in the air and screamed; ladies sent their fans and bouquets, men their hats, skimming into the arena, moved by an insane impulse compelling them to some action, however absurd.

In the meantime, perfectly unmoved by the uproar, Guapito was watching the bull, and gradually the noise died away and every eye was strained and every muscle stiffened, as the audience watched the trial of skill between man and beast, which is the acme of bullfighting science.

As the bull advanced Guapito retreated, now leaping lightly to this side, now bounding to that, sometimes waiting till the animal's horns were within a few inches of his side, when with a twist on his heel he would avoid them by a hair's

Flung, a Shapeless Heap, Half Across the Arena.

breadth, and placing his hand on the creature's back, as it thundered past, vault over it only to run swiftly on and place himself again in its path. These and many other feats he displayed, the audience showing their appreciation of the dangerous game by alternate shouts of: "Bravo! Guapito!" "Bravo! Toro!" which rang out as one or other gained a momentary advantage. Suddenly a man who was leaning over the barriers, following the contest with concentrated attention, was observed to cry out and wave his arms in excited gesticulation. Guapito had his back to him, and was walking slowly backward waiting for the bull to charge; he was, therefore, unaware of the danger against which the man tried to warn him. By some unprecedented carelessness the broken end of a picador's lance had been left lying among the carefully raked sand of the arena.

"Cuidado!" shouted the man.

But as he called, the bull charged, Gu

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

SPECULATION EXCEEDINGLY DULL, BUT PRICES SHOW IMPROVEMENT.

Heavy Failure in the Dry Goods Trade in the South—Political Complications in Europe—The Gold Plank in the Republican State Platform Regarded Favorably—St. Paul's Large Earnings—The General List Closes Dull, but Firm.

WEDNESDAY—P. M.

Brighter weather, perhaps, was accountable for the somewhat improved feeling in to-day's stock market. Still, trading was very dull, and at the end, although prices were higher, the gains were small fractions. A heavy failure in the dry goods trade at Galveston, Texas, directed renewed attention to the commercial situation. It is thought that the New-York banks have not been sufferers to any extent through the suspension. The political news from Europe had no influence either in London or this city. The adoption of a gold plank in the platform of the Republican State Convention was regarded as encouraging, but it had no effect on speculation.

The volume of trade was exceedingly contracted, only 112,575 shares being done. This is the smallest total on any full day since early in February. The active issues were Tobacco, Sugar, St. Paul, and Louisville and Nashville. Of these, the two industrials closed unchanged, St. Paul up ¼ and Louisville ½. The buying of the internationals was said to be related to the fortnightly settlement now in progress in London. Tobacco, after selling at 82½, advanced to 84, and closed at 83¾. A story is current that a speculator who, in the past, has traded on the short side of the stock, changed his position during the recent manipulation, and was left with a large block on his hands when the pool completed its turn last Monday and Tuesday.

St. Paul's earnings met expectations fully, the increase for the third week of the month being $115,959. The strength of the stock was reflected in the remainder of the group. Kansas and Texas preferred was strong on small transactions. The earnings for the third week, showing a decrease of $9,328, were not given out until after the close of business. The general list was very dull, but was firm at the close.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 3@3½ per cent. The last loan was made at 3½ per cent.

Time money rates were 4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 4½ per cent. for four months, and 4½@5 per cent. for six months. Commercial paper quotations: Sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4@5½ per cent.; four months' acceptances, 5½@6 per cent.; choice four to six months' single names, 6 per cent.; names of good calibre, but less well known, 6 per cent. and upward.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $79,346,070; balances, $1,594,923; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $278,941.

Money on call in London, ½ per cent. Discount rates on the open market, 11-16 per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 68¾@69. There were no sales.

The commercial price of bar silver was 68¾c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 54½@55¼c.

Bar silver in London was quoted at 31 5-16d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1893:

Imports from Jan. 1, 1896, to date	$17,215,183
Exports for same period	13,219,041
Net imports	$3,996,142
Net exports to date, 1895	* 17,073,305
Net exports to date, 1894	6,084,196
Net exports to date, 1893	29,208,134

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was dull and firm. Nominal rates were $4.88 for sixty days and $4.89 for demand. Actual rates were $4.87¼ for sixty-day bills, $4.88¼ for demand, $4.88½ for cable transfers, and $4.86½ for commercial.

In Continental francs were quoted at 5.17½ for long and 5.16¼ for short; reichsmarks at 95⅛ and 95⅝, and guilders at 40⅛ and 40⅜.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—30c discount. Boston—10c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 5c premium; telegraphic, ⅜ premium. Montreal—Commercial, 25c discount; bank, 150 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, par.

RAILWAY BONDS.

Railway bonds were dull and irregular. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

A., T. & S. F. 4s, tr. l
Ill., St. R. & N. col. tr. 5s
C., C., C. & I. 1st
Col. Coal & I. 6s

DECLINED.

Chi. Gas L. & C. 1st
Chi. & N. P. 1st, t. r. l
Nor. Pac. div. sc. ext. 6

Mid. of N. J. 1st
Mo., K. & T. 1st
Morris & Essex 1st
Nor. Pac. 2d, c.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	New-Amsterdam
Amer. Exchange	New-York
Broadway	New-York County
Cent. National	Pacific
City	Phenix
Commerce	Republic
Continental	Seaboard Nat.
Fourth National	Shoe & Leather
Gallatin	Southern Nat.
Hanover	State of New-York
Import. & Traders'	Third Nat.
Irving	Tradesmen's
Lincoln Nat.	U. S. National
Manhattan	West Side
Market & Fulton	Western Nat.
National Union	

There was a sale of 25 shares of Commerce at 200¼.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Adrian H. Miller & Son sold the following securities at auction to-day at 111 Broadway:

35 shares Central Trust Company New-York, $100 each, 1006.

25 shares Jersey City Packing Company, $1,400 lot.

5 shares Swift & Co., $100 each, 76.

5 shares Swift Transportation Company, $130 per share.

15 shares Commonwealth Insurance Company, New-York, $100 each, 86¾@85¼.

6 shares Mercantile Credit Company of New-York, $100 each, 72½.

2 shares Reserve Company of New-York, $100 each, 70.

6 shares Broadway Insurance Company, $25 each, 113.

25 shares Kings County Bank, $100 each, 110.

76 shares Broadway Insurance Company, $25 each, 111.

10 shares Broadway Insurance Company, $25 each, 112½.

20 shares American Fire Insurance Company, $50 each, 90.

10 shares Globe Fire Insurance Company, $50 each, 80.

4 shares Automatic Fire Alarm and Extinguisher Company, $100 each, 16.

16 shares Continental Insurance Company, $100 each, 298.

25 shares National Bank of Commerce, $100 each, 203½.

50 shares Peoria and Eastern Railway Company, $100 each, 6.

$30,000 New-York City Consolidated 6 per cent. gold stock, due Nov. 1, 1896, 101¼.

13 shares Corn Exchange Bank, $100 each, 291½.

32 shares Long Island Bank, $50 each, 91.

$5,000 City of New-York School House 3 per cent. registered bonds, due November, 1897, 98½.

$8,000 New-York City additional water 3 per cent. registered stock, due October, 1904, 98⅝.

$500 New-York City 3 per cent. registered dock bonds, due November, 1921, 98.

25 shares National Bank of Commerce, $100 each, 203.

50 shares American Exchange National Bank, $100 each, 172.

25 shares Atlantic Trust Company, $100 each, 178.

7 shares Merchants' National Bank, $50 each, 133.

15 shares National Safe Deposit Company, $100 each, 90.

10 shares National Park Bank, $100 each, 271.

40 shares Fourth National Bank, $100 each, 182½@182.

5 shares National Bank of Commerce, $100 each, 206.

5 shares Lawyers' Surety Company, $100 each, 103.

$192,000 Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company deferred income bonds, 5%.

50 shares American Lithographic Company, preferred trust company certificate, $100 each, 50.

$62,000 Mobile and Springhill Railway Company, 1st mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, October, 1893, coupons on.

2 shares Fifth Avenue Bank, $100 each, 3025.

22 shares Yonkers Gas Light Company, $50 each, 130½.

6 shares New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company, $100 each, 1007.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
American Cotton Oil	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ¼	15½	15⅝	100
American Cotton Oil pf	61½	61½	61½	61½	−2	61½	63	160
*American Sugar Refineries	114⅝	115¼	114	115		114⅞	115	13,590
*American Sugar Ref. pf	100½	100½	100½	100½		100	100¼	45
American Tobacco	83	84	82½	83¾		83¼	83⅜	20,870
Ann Arbor pf	25	25	25	25		25	27	8
A., T. & S. F., all in. pd	14⅞	15	13⅜	15	+ ½	14⅞	15	1,605
*A., T. & S. F. pf., when iss.	23¾	23¾	23½	23½	− ¼	23	24	200
Baltimore & Ohio	17¼	17⅝	17	17¼		17	17½	2,730
*Brooklyn R. T.	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	+ ¼	20⅝	21	230
Canada Southern	49½	49½	49½	49½	+ ¾	48½	49	100
Central Pacific	15	15	15	15	+ ⅛	14⅞	15½	124
Chesapeake & Ohio	15⅝	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	+ ⅛	15⅝	16	510
Chicago & Alton	154	154	154	154		155	159	2
Chicago Gas, t. r.	66⅞	67⅜	66⅜	67¼	+ ⅜	67⅛	67¼	8,120
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	74¾	74¾	74⅛	74⅜	+ ¼	74½	74⅝	6,495
Chicago & Northwestern	102⅜	102½	102⅛	102⅜		102⅛	102¼	570
C., M. & St. Paul	74⅜	74⅝	74⅛	74⅜	+ ¼	74½	74⅝	11,710
C., M. & St. Paul pf	125½	125½	125½	125½		125½	125¾	100
Chi., Rock Island & Pacific	69¼	69⅝	68⅞	69⅜	+ ⅛	69⅜	69½	2,575
Clev., Lorain & Wheeling pf	51½	51⅞	51½	51⅞	+ ½	51	52	100
Cleveland & Pittsburg	161½	161½	161½	161½		160		10
Colorado Fuel & Iron	26	26¾	26	26¾	+ ⅜	26¾	27	250
Columbus & Hocking Coal	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾		3	3¾	5
Consolidated Gas Company	140½	140½	140½	140½	+1⅜	140	150	115
Delaware & Hudson	126½	126¾	126¾	126½		123½	127¼	52
Del., Lack. & West	161	161	161	161		161	162	100
Denver & Rio Grande pf	46¼	46¼	46¼	46¼	+ ⅜	46⅛	46⅞	110
Dist. & C. F., all in. pd	17½	17½	17¼	17¼	− ¼	17⅜	17½	700
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	98½	98½	98½	98½		98	99	6
Erie	14½	14½	14	14½		14	14¼	600
Erie 1st pf	38½	38½	38	38½	+1⅛	38	38¼	630
Erie 2d pf	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾		22	24	2
General Electric	35¼	35⅝	35	35½	+ ¼	35¼	35½	2,940
Homestake	30	30	30	30		30	55	20
Illinois Central	94½	94½	94½	94½	− ½	94	95½	100
Laclede Gas	26⅝	27⅛	26⅝	27⅛	+ ⅜	27⅛	27½	1,250
Laclede Gas pf	83	83	83	83	+1	81	84	105
Lake Erie & Western pf	70	70	70	70		70	71	200
Lake Shore	145⅝	145⅝	145¼	145⅝		145¾	147	20
Long Island	80	80	80	80		81	84	4
Louisville & Nashville	49⅞	49⅞	49¼	49⅞	+ ½	49⅝	50	9,645
Louisville, N. A. & Chi. pf	20	21	20	21	+1½	20	21½	200
Manhattan Con	104	104	104	104	− ¼	103½	104½	120
Minneapolis & St. Louis 2d pf	50½	50½	50½	50½		49¾	51	2
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	25½	26	25¼	26	+ ⅜	25¾	26	1,435
Missouri Pacific	23¼	23¼	22⅞	22⅞	− ⅛	22⅞	23	950
*National Lead Co. pf	85⅜	86	85⅜	85⅜		86¼		117
New-Jersey Central	105	105	105	105	+ ⅜	105	106	200
New-York Central	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	+1¼	96⅜	97	110
New-York, Chi. & St. L. 2d pf.	31	31	31	31	+ ½	30½	32	300
New-York, Sus. & West	8⅞	8⅞	8¾	8¾		8½	8¾	15
North American	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛		5⅛	5¼	24
Northern Pacific	1⅝	1⅝	1½	1½	+ ⅛	1½	1⅝	1,595
Northern Pacific pf	11½	12	11½	12	+ ½	11⅞	12	1,822
Ontario & Western	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ¼	14¼	14⅜	100
Pacific Mail	27	27	26	26½	− ¼	26¼	26⅜	450
Phila. & Read., 1st in. pd	10⅛	10⅜	9⅞	9⅞	− ⅛	10⅜	10¼	1,100
Pt. U. & St. L.	16	16	16	15	−1⅞	16	17	120
St. Louis Southwestern pf	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	−1	10⅞	10⅜	100
St. Paul & Omaha pf	123½	123½	123½	123½	− ½	123½	125	100
Southern Pacific	18¾	19	18¾	19	+ ¾	18½	19¼	300
Southern Railway	8⅞	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝		8⅝	9	270
Southern Railway pf	28⅝	28⅞	28⅝	28⅞	+ ⅜	28¾	29¼	700
Tennessee Coal & Iron	28	27⅜	26	27⅜	+1½	27½	27½	4,074
Texas Pacific	7¾	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	− ⅛	7⅝	7⅞	420
Toledo & Ohio Central pf	70	70	70	70		68	75	50
Union Pacific, t. r.	6¾	6¾	6⅜	6⅜		6½	6⅝	30
U. S. Cordage, t. r.	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ¼	4⅝	4⅞	1,149
U. S. Cordage pf, t. r.	9½	9½	9	9	+ ½	9	9½	345
U. S. Cordage gtd., t. r.	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼	+ ⅜	18	19	200
United States Express	45	45	45	45		43	46	100
United States Leather pf	60½	61⅛	60½	60¾	+ ¼	60¾	60⅞	5,025
United States Rubber	26½	26½	26½	26½		26¼	27	200
United States Rubber pf	85	85	85	85	+1	85	87	116
Wabash	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞		6½	7	100
Wabash pf	16⅞	16⅞	16⅜	16⅞	+ ⅜	17	17¼	300
Western Union Telegraph	83⅜	83⅜	82½	83	− ¼	83	83⅛	2,628
Wheeling & Lake Erie	9⅜	9⅝	9½	9¾	− ¼	9½	10	700
Total sales								112,575

*Unlisted.

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Brunswick	.08	.08	.08	.08				500
Horn Silver	1.95	1.95	1.95	1.95		1.95	2.10	250
Total sales								750

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Atch., Top. & S. F. 4s	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾	$15,000
Mo., K. & T. 2d	55⅜	55⅜	55⅝	55¾	12,000
P. & R. 1st pf. inc	29	29	29	29	10,000
Southern Ry. 5s	90	90	90	90	4,000
Total sales					$41,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Con., Cal. & Ca	1.85	1.85	1.85	1.85	50
Con. Imperial	.03	.03	.03	.03	500
Horn Silver	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	300
Iron Silver	.23	.23	.23	.23	100
Isabella	.55	.55	.55	.55	300
Leadville	.14	.14	.14	.14	1,100
Lacrosse	.10	.10	.10	.10	1,000
Mexican	.58	.58	.58	.58	200
Mount Rosa	.15	.15	.15	.15	400
Union Con	.76	.76	.76	.76	100
Victor	6.62½	6.62½	6.62½	6.62½	100
Total sales					4,150

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
May option	62⅜	63⅛	62⅜	63⅛	1,135,000

THE CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, March 25.—Interest in this market centred almost entirely in Diamond Match and New-York Biscuit. Traders had orders to turn from first to second account. Both stocks showed renewed strength, selling up 1@1½ per cent. over the opening prices. West Chicago was firm at 102⅝@103. Alley L stock moved up on a rumor that the committees appointed by the two classes of bondholders would come to an agreement this afternoon. Gas 5s sold at 90½. West Chicago debentures at 98. Bank clearings were $12,315,000. Money loaned at 6 @7 per cent.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report closing prices received from Messrs. A. O. Slaughter & Co., Chicago, as follows:

	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
American Strawboard	41¼	42	41	42
Cal. & Chi. Canal Dock.	61½	62½	61	61½
Chic. Brew. & Malt	15⅜	16½	15⅜	16⅜
Chic. Brew. & Malt pf.	39⅛	40	39	39½
Chic. P. & P. Co.	*36		*36	
Chic. P. & P. Co. pf	48	50	48	50
C. So. R. T. (Alley L.)	5¾	6	5	5¼
Chic. City Railway	*275		*275	
Chicago Telephone		156		156
Diamond Match of Ill.	147½	148½	145	145½
Lake St. Elev. Ry.	22⅜	23	21⅝	21⅞
Metropolitan Elevated	13½	14	*13½	
Mil. & Chic. Brew.	15½	16½	*15½	
Mil. & Chic. Brew. pf.	39⅞	41	39½	41
New-York Biscuit	89	89½	88	88¼
North Chic. St. R.	244½	245	243	245½
National Railway		110		
Street's W. S. Car Line	*13		*13	
West Chic. St. R.	102⅜	103¼	102⅞	103
Western Stone	*67½		66¾	67

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Atch., Top. & S. F. 4s	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾	$15,000
Mo., K. & T. 2d	55⅜	55¾	55⅝	55¾	12,000
P. & R. 1st pf. inc	29	29	29	29	10,000
Southern Ry. 5s	90	90	90	90	4,000
Total sales					$41,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Con., Cal. & Ca	1.85	1.85	1.85	1.85	50
Con. Imperial	.03	.03	.03	.03	500
Horn Silver	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	300
Iron Silver	.23	.23	.23	.23	100
Isabella	.55	.55	.55	.55	300
Leadville	.14	.14	.14	.14	1,100
Lacrosse	.10	.10	.10	.10	1,000
Mexican	.58	.58	.58	.58	200
Mount Rosa	.15	.15	.15	.15	400
Union Con	.76	.76	.76	.76	100
Victor	6.62½	6.62½	6.62½	6.62½	100
Total sales					4,150

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
May option	62⅜	63⅛	62⅜	63⅛	1,135,000

THE CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, March 25.—Interest in this market centred almost entirely in Diamond Match and New-York Biscuit. Traders had orders to turn from first to second account. Both stocks showed renewed strength, selling up 1@1½ per cent. over the opening prices. West Chicago was firm at 102⅝@103. Alley L stock moved up on a rumor that the committees appointed by the two classes of bondholders would come to an agreement this afternoon. Gas 5s sold at 90½. West Chicago debentures at 98. Bank clearings were $12,315,000. Money loaned at 6 @7 per cent.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report closing prices received from Messrs. A. O. Slaughter & Co., Chicago, as follows:

	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
American Strawboard	41¼	42	41	42
Cal. & Chi. Canal Dock.	61½	62½	61	61½
Chic. Brew. & Malt	15⅜	16½	15⅜	16⅜
Chic. Brew. & Malt pf.	39⅛	40	39	39½
Chic. P. & P. Co.	*36		*36	
Chic. P. & P. Co. pf	48	50	48	50
C. So. R. T. (Alley L.)	5¾	6	5	5¼
Chic. City Railway	*275		*275	
Chicago Telephone		156		156
Diamond Match of Ill.	147½	148½	145	145½
Lake St. Elev. Ry.	22⅜	23	21⅝	21⅞
Metropolitan Elevated	13½	14	*13½	
Mil. & Chic. Brew.	15½	16½	*15½	
Mil. & Chic. Brew. pf.	39⅞	41	39½	41
New-York Biscuit	89	89½	88	88¼
North Chic. St. R.	244½	245	243	245½
National Railway		110		
Street's W. S. Car Line	*13		*13	
West Chic. St. R.	102⅜	103¼	102⅞	103
Western Stone	*67½		66¾	67

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Cass Av. & F. G. R. 5s	..	..	..	99	99¼
Chic. Dock Co. 5s	..	..	..	*100	..
C. & So. S. R. T. R. R. 1st 5s	..	..	..	..	58 60
Chi. City Ry. 4½s	..	..	..	99⅞	100
Chic. Board of Trade 5s	..	..	..	102½	103
Chi. Gas L. & C. 5s	..	..	..	90½	91
Lake St. Elev. deb. 5s	..	..	..	71½	72
Metropolitan Elev. 5s	..	..	..	..	65
N. C. City R. R. 1st 6s	..	..	..	*105	..
N. C. City R. R. 4½s	..	..	..	100½	100
N. C. St. R. R. 1st 5s	..	..	..	..	103 104
W. C. St. R. R. 1st 5s	..	..	..	..	102 102½
W. C. St. R. R. deb. 6s	..	..	..	98¼	98 99¾

*Sales.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s	93	96
American Bank Note	39	41½
American Grocery 1st	..	55
American Surety Company	..	212
American Typefounders'	4	4½
American Typefounders' pf	21½	23½
*Atlantic Mut. Ins. scrip of 1895	103	..
†Atlantic Trust (new)	177	182
†Boston & New-York Air Line	..	11
Boston & New-York Air Line pf	103½	105½
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co	136	..
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	105	..
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	105	..
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	107	..
‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s	107	..
‡Broadway Surface 2d	104	106
Brooklyn City Railroad	170½	172
Brooklyn Elevated	12	14
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	97	99
Brooklyn Trac. Com., 1st as. paid	10¾	11¾
Brooklyn Traction pf	45	47
‡Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	104½	105¼
Brooklyn Union Gas Stock	81½	83
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st	104¾	..
Celluloid Company stock	60	65
Central & South American Tel	123½	126½
Central Cross-Town	193	..
Central Park, North & East River	160	..
Central Trust Company	1015	1025
Chicago & Nor. Pac. R. R. stock	..	¾
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. stock	¼	¾
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. bonds	33	38
Commercial Cable Co. stock	158	..
Coney Island Jockey Club stock	35	..
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	80	..
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	103½	105½
Continental Trust	165	175
Cramps Shipyard stock	45	52
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W. R.	96¼	..
Dry Dock, East B'way & B. R. R.	165	170
‡Dry Dock, East B'way & Battery 5 per cent. serip	101½	102½
Edison Elec. Ill. of Brooklyn	98	100
Eighth Avenue Railroad	330	345
Ensley Land Co.	¾	1¼
†Eppens, Smith & Wieman Co	70	77
Equitable Gas Company of New-York	202	205
Farmers' Loan & Trust Co	775	..
Fidelity & Casualty Co	350	..
Fort Wayne & Jack. pf	123	..
Fort Wayne Gas stock	85	85
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	92	94
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av	..	62
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	115	116½
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	67	70
Fourth National Bank	178	184
Gallatin National Bank	298	308
Garfield National Bank	450	..
Gold & Stock Telegraph	107	..
Grand Rapids Gas stock	49½	51
Guaranty Trust Company	405	415
Hide & Leather National Bank	88	..
†H. B. Claflin Co. 1st pf	95	100
†H. B. Claflin Co. 2d pf	95	100
H. B. Claflin Company	96	99
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf	75	78
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	98	99½
Herring-Hall-Marvin	3½	5½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	23½	25½
‡Hoboken Land & Imp. Co. 5s	102	..
†Holland Trust stock	..	85
Hudson River Telephone stock	48	..
Importers & Traders' Nat. Bank	535	543
Indianapolis Gas stock	140	145
Indianapolis Gas bonds	105¾	106
Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas stock	62	64
Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. 1st 6s	74½	76½
International Ocean Telegraph	107	..
†Iron Steamboat	5	8
†Iron Steamboat bonds	..	70
Journeay & Burnham	42	..
Journeay & Burnham pf	95	99
Keithsburg Bridge 6 p. c. bonds	94	98
Knickerbocker Trust Company	182	187
Lafayette Gas stock	88	90
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	94	96½
Lawyers' Surety Company	96	100½
Little Rock & Memphis R. R. 5s	30	36
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas 6s	77	79½
†Lorillard Company pf. cent. bonds, 72	100½	103½
†Madison Square Garden stock	..	14
†Madison Square Garden 2d	70	78
Mahoning Coal Railroad pf	108	..
Manhattan Trust Company	138	..
Mechanics' National Bank	185	..
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1907	108	..
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1913	101	..
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1915	110	..
Mercantile Trust Company	390	405
Metropolitan Trust Company	290	305
Michigan-Peninsular Car Co. stock	14½	15¾
Michigan-Peninsular Car Co. pf	54	58
Mich.-Pen. Car 5 p. c. bonds	87	91
Mohawk Gas Co. 4s (Schenectady)	..	80
Mohawk Gas Co. con. (Schenectady)	..	40
Mutual Gas Co. of N. Y.	225	240
National Citizens' Bank	132	138
National Bank of Commerce	201	204
National Shoe & Leather Bank	94½	97
†National Wall Paper Co. pf	58½	..
Newburg Electric Railway 6s	98	104
Newburg Electric Railway stock	54	65
New-Jersey & New-York R. R.	3	5
†New-Orleans Pacific l. g. bonds	26	..
New-Orleans Pacific l. g. stubs	1	..
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. stock	25	30½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. pf	70	74
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	90¾	100¾
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. consols	86	87½
N. Y. & E. R. R. 2d	8	..
N. Y. L. & W. stock	116½	119
N. Y. Loan & Imp. stock	34	..
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	122	125
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone rights	4¼	4⅞
N. Y. & Texas land scrip	60	..
New-York Air Brake Co.	6¾	8
N. Y. Biscuit Co. 6s	108	109½
N. Y. Life Insurance & Trust	810	..
N. Y. Security & Trust	290	..
Nicaragua Canal Construction (new)	..	10
Ninth Avenue Railroad	158	..
†Northwestern Telegraph 7s	112½	116½
Northwestern Tel. Co. stock	136	..
†No. Hudson Co. R. R. 5s	101½	..
N. Y. & Penn. Telephone stock	82½	..
†Oswego & Syracuse Railroad	198	203
Pacific & Atlantic Telegraph	68	73
Pennsylvania Coal	335	..
†P., McKeesport & Y. R. R. stock	130	135
†Postal Telegraph & Cable	99½	..
Pratt & Whitney	12	14
†Pratt & Whitney pf	..	76
Queens County Bank stock	170	..
Real Estate Trust Company	162	..
Retsof Mining Company bonds	44	49
Safety Car Heating & Light Co.	72	76
Second Avenue Railroad stock	164	..
†Second Avenue R. R. 1st 5s	107	109
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	195	202
Southern National Bank	103	..
†Southern & Atlantic Telegraph	85	89
St. Paul Gas stock	67	69
Standard Gas	77	78½
Standard Gas pf	108	109½
‡Standard Gas 1st	109½	111
‡Standard Oil Trust	228	230
‡Steinway Railway 6s	110¾	..
Terre Haute & Indiana R. R. Co.	47	..
Texas & Pacific Coal Co. 1st	92½	..
Texas & Pacific Coal Co. stock	47½	50
Third Avenue Railroad	179	181
Third National Bank	104½	107½
Title Guarantee & Trust	245	255
†Toledo, St. L. & K. C. pf	..	15
†Trenton Potteries Co. stock	90	95
†Trenton Potteries pf	30	36
Trow Directory pf	30	38
Union Ferry stock	67	68½
†Union Ferry 5s	103½	104¾
Union Ry. Co. (Huckleberry)	98	..
‡Union Railway 1st 5s	103	105½
Union Trust	720	..
*Union Typewriter 1st pf	83	85½
*Union Typewriter 2d pf	65	70
*Union Typ

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $2,900,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank
Cap. and Surplus, $1,900,000. 191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000. 9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Fourth National
16 Nassau St.

Central National
322 Broadway.

Chase National Bank
83 Cedar St.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sc'y.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
Capital $2,000,000. Surplus $1,000,000.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

REORGANIZATION OF MEMPHIS & CHARLESTON RAILROAD COMPANY.

To the Holders of Securities of Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company, as follows: Tennessee Lien Bonds; Second Mortgage Extended Bonds; First and Second Mortgage Extended Bonds; Consolidated Seven Per Cent. Bonds; General Six Per Cent. Bonds; and Common Stock.

New-York, March 5, 1896.

A Plan has been issued for the reorganization of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company, of which copies may be obtained at the office of the Depositary under said Plan, The Guaranty Trust Company of New-York, 65 Cedar Street, New-York City.

All holders of stocks and bonds above mentioned are notified to deposit the same with the said Depositary on or after Wednesday, March 11, 1896.

Holders of common stock of the Memphis & Charleston Railroad Company are further notified that, in order to obtain the right to purchase Income Bonds of the new company, as provided in said Plan, they must deposit their stock, and pay the first installment of one dollar per share on or before April 1, 1896; the second installment of one dollar per share on or before May 1, 1896; the third installment of one dollar per share on or before June 1, 1896, and the fourth installment of one dollar per share on or before July 1, 1896.

All bonds must be deposited with the Depositary on or before April 1, 1896.

ADRIAN ISELIN, Jr.,
FREDERIC CROMWELL,
W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT,
EDWARD N. GIBBS,
Reorganization Committee.

FRANCIS LYNDE STETSON,
Counsel to Committee.

Referring to the foregoing, the committee gives public notice that more than a majority of the Seven Per Cent. Bonds have assented to the plan, which is hereby declared effective.

ADRIAN ISELIN, Jr., Chairman.

26th March, 1896.

BUTTE & BOSTON MINING COMPANY.

To the Holders of First Mortgage Bonds, Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, the Stockholders and Creditors:

The undersigned, at the request of a majority of the bondholders, have consented to act as a Committee for the Reorganization of the affairs of this Company, and have organized by the selection of E. Rollins Morse as Chairman and Thomas Nelson as Secretary.

The recent levying of attachments against the property of the Company, and the default in payment of the March 1st coupons and of the sinking fund payment, followed by the appointment of receivers of the property, render necessary prompt action for the protection of the property and the rights of the bondholders, shareholders and creditors.

An agreement has accordingly been prepared under which deposits of claims and securities may be made with the **Old Colony Trust Company of Boston, until March 31st, 1896.** By the terms of the agreement, the right is reserved to all persons depositing securities, to withdraw the same, if the plan of reorganization when announced by the Committee, is not satisfactory to them.

E. ROLLINS MORSE,
SAMUEL CARR,
GORDON ABBOTT,
WILLIAM A. GASTON,
THOMAS NELSON.

Boston, March 16th, 1896.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL REORGANIZATION.

At a duly called meeting of depositing Bondholders, held on the 14th instant, the plan of reorganization as submitted by the Committee was unanimously adopted.

Deposits of First Mortgage and Income Bonds may still be made with the United States Trust Company in New-York, and with Messrs. Brown Brothers & Co. in Boston.

GEORGE COPPELL, Chairman.

New-York, January 15, 1896.

TO THE HOLDERS OF

CENTRAL OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY'S Consolidated First Mortgage 4 1-2 o/o Bonds Due 1930.

We are prepared to purchase, at their face value, the Coupons, maturing March 1, 1896, of above Bonds from such holders as shall present the same to us.

SPEYER & CO.
11 BROAD STREET.

Pennsylvania Coal Co.'s STOCK.

BOUGHT AND SOLD BY

TOBEY & KIRK,

8 BROAD ST.

Six Per Cent. on Small Investments,

with added profits from the sale of real estate. Individual lot security. Prospectus for a postal. MUTUAL REALTY AND LOAN CORPORATION, Room 15, 100 Broadway, New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

To Bondholders of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company and Holders of Mercantile Trust Company Certificates of Deposit, under the agreement of Feb. 19, 1894.

Under and in conformity with the powers and provisions of the Bondholders' Agreement above mentioned, we hereby give notice that this Reorganization Committee has prepared and adopted a Plan and Agreement for the reorganization of the affairs of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, and has duly lodged the same at New-York City in the office of this Reorganization Committee, and with The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company and The Mercantile Trust Company; and at Berlin and London with the Deutsche Bank.

At each of said places also will be found printed copies of said Plan and Agreement for distribution to Bondholders and Certificate holders.

Dated New-York, March 16th, 1896.

EDWARD D. ADAMS, Chairman.
LOUIS FITZGERALD, Vice Chairman.
JOHN C. BULLITT,
CHARLES H. GODFREY,
J. D. PROBST,
JAMES STILLMAN,
ERNST THALMANN,
Reorganization Committee.

CHARLES C. BEAMAN, } of Counsel.
WM. NELSON CROMWELL, }
A. MARCUS, Secretary.

TO THE HOLDERS OF

Northern Pacific R. R. Company's

General First Mortgage Bonds,
General Second Mortgage Bonds,
General Third Mortgage Bonds,
Dividend Certificates,
Consolidated Mortgage Bonds,
Branch Road Bonds,
Collateral Trust Notes,
Preferred Stock,
Common Stock,
and
Northwest Equipment Stock,
and
Trust Company's Receipts for the above-described bonds.

New-York, Philadelphia, and Berlin,
March 16, 1896.

Pursuant to the announcement of the Committees, of which Mr. Edward D. Adams and Mr. Brayton Ives, respectively, are Chairmen, a plan has been prepared for an INDEPENDENT REORGANIZATION of the Northern Pacific Railroad System on a basis of fair treatment to all classes of security holders, and of fixed charges on the reorganized property reduced to an amount believed to be well within its demonstrated earning capacity. This plan has been prepared by the Reorganization Committee with our joint approval and co-operation; and, in conformity with an arrangement with the Committees, we have undertaken to act in carrying it into effect.

In addition to the two Committees above named, the plan also has received the approval of the representatives of a majority of each issue of the mortgage bonds upon which the reorganization is based.

The conversion of the General First Mortgage bonds upon the terms set forth in the plan is recommended by Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., August Belmont & Co., and Winslow, Lanier & Co., who originally issued those bonds, as well as by the German Committee of General First Mortgage Bondholders.

All holders of the above-described bonds, notes, and stocks, are notified to deposit the same as required by said plan.

Securities not so deposited will not be entitled to participate in the benefits of the reorganization.

Holders of receipts of the Mercantile Trust Company of New-York for Bonds deposited under the existing Bondholders' Agreement of Feb. 19, 1894, are invited, with the least possible delay, to signify their approval of this plan by producing their existing receipts at one of our offices, in order that we may stamp such approval thereon. Under the terms of the plan, the Managers have the right, which at any time hereafter, in their discretion, they may exercise, to exclude from the plan any holders of such receipts who shall not conform to the request to present their receipts for stamping, as expressly assenting to the plan.

Copies of the agreement and plan of reorganization are now ready for distribution, and all security holders are invited to obtain them from us, as all depositors are bound thereby. They set forth in detail many features which are of much importance to security holders.

We believe that the prompt consummation of the plan will result to the best interests of all security holders, and will place this vast property on a sound and conservative basis.

Any further information connected with the reorganization, which may be desired by security holders, will be furnished on application at any of our offices.

Holders of the bonds issued by the following Companies are requested to communicate with Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York, or with the Deutsche Bank, Berlin, giving the amount of their holdings, and stating whether held in bonds or certificates of deposit:

Central Washington Railroad Company.
Coeur d'Alene R'way and Navigation Company.
Duluth and Manitoba Railroad Company (Minnesota Division.)
Duluth and Manitoba Railroad Company (Dakota Division.)
Helena and Red Mountain Railroad Company.
James River Valley Railroad Company.
Northern Pacific and Montana R. R. Company.
Northern Pacific and Manitoba R'way Company terminal bonds.
Seattle, Lake Shore and Eastern R. R. Company.
Spokane and Palouse Railway Company,

In order to deal equitably with the holders of these Branch Bonds, it is deemed necessary to consider each case separately, and upon its own individual merits.

After hearing from a large proportion of each class of these bondholders, steps will be taken to arrive at some fair basis of adjustment, for which General Lien 3 Per Cent. Bonds and new Preferred Stock Trust Certificates have been reserved under this plan.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New-York.

DREXEL & CO.,
5th and Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia.

DEUTSCHE BANK,
Berlin.

BALTIMORE & OHIO Reorganization.

The undersigned, the committee recently appointed to reorganize the affairs of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, have organized by the election of General Louis Fitzgerald, Chairman, and Henry C. Deming, Secretary, and will proceed to ascertain the exact condition of the property and to formulate a plan of reorganization for submission to the holders of the securities of the company. The co-operation of the firms in London who are acting together for the protection of the English holders of securities issued by them is anticipated.

New-York, March 6, 1896.

LOUIS FITZGERALD,
EUGENE DELANO,
HOWLAND DAVIS,
WILLIAM A. READ,
EDWARD R. BACON,
AUGUST BELMONT,
HENRY BUDGE.

H. C. DEMING, Secretary.

NOTICE OF REDEMPTION OF REFUNDING BONDS.

Hutchinson, Kansas, March 25th, 1896.

Notice is hereby given to the holders of Refunding Bonds, Series "B," of Reno County, Kansas, dated May 1st, 1881, bearing 6 per cent. semi-annual interest, numbers One to Thirty-one, inclusive, will be paid at the Fiscal Agency of the State of Kansas, City of New-York, on May 1, 1896. Money to pay said bonds will be deposited on or before the above date. Interest will cease from and after May 1, 1896.

G. W. COOTER, Treasurer Reno County.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO

234 FIFTH AV., COR. 27TH ST.
BRANCH, 66 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL..... $1,000,000.00
DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.

Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.

Checks pass through N. Y. Clearing House.
Acts as Executor, Guardian, or Administrator of Estates, and as Receiver, Registrar, Transfer and Financial Agent for States, Railroads, and Corporations.

Money Loaned on Bond and Mortgage.

Separate Department with
Special Facilities for Ladies.

ROBERT MACLAY, President.
CHARLES T. BARNEY, Vice President.
JOSEPH T. BROWN, 2d Vice President.
FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, Secretary.
J. HENRY TOWNSEND, Ass't Secretary.

CAPITAL WANTED.

Backing to extent $10,000 to $15,000 for six months to one year. Safe legitimate business transactions and good security. HUSTLER, Box 112 Times.

DIVIDENDS.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO.
55 Liberty Street, New-York, Mch. 17, 1896.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO PER CENT. has been this day declared by the Board of Trustees, payable April 1, 1896, to stockholders of record on the closing of the transfer books at 12 noon on March 21, 1896. The books will be opened at 10 A. M., April 1, 1896.

LOUIS V. BRIGHT, Secretary.

BOND & MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO.
26 Court St., Brooklyn, March 9th, 1896.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has been this day declared by the Board of Directors, payable April 1st, 1896, to the stockholders of record on the closing of the transfer books, at 3 P. M., Wednesday, March 25th, 1896. The books will be opened at 10 A. M., April 1st, 1896.

MARTIN WELLES, Treasurer.

GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK.
New-York, March 25th, 1896.
THE 127TH CONSECUTIVE
SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent. and an extra one of One Per Cent., out of the earnings of the past six months, payable on and after April 6th proximo.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date. ARTHUR W. SHERMAN, Cashier.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY.
March 6, 1896.

A quarterly dividend of One and One-quarter Per Cent. will be paid on the Preferred Stock of this Company on April 1st, 1896, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 16th, 1896, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York.

Transfer books will close at 3 o'clock P. M., March 16th, 1896, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M., April 2d, 1896.

E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.

P. LORILLARD COMPANY.

The Directors have to-day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the PREFERRED STOCK of this company, payable April 1, 1896.

Transfer books will be closed on Wednesday, March 25, 1896, at 3 P. M., and reopened on Wednesday, April 1, 1896, at 10 A. M. Checks will be mailed to registered holders on April 1, 1896.

BARING, MAGOUN & CO., Transfer Agents.
New-York City, March 10, 1896.

THE DENVER CONSOLIDATED GAS CO.

The Board of Directors has declared a dividend of ONE PER CENT., (1 per cent.,) payable at the office of Maitland, Phelps & Co., Transfer Agents, 24 Exchange Place, New-York, on April 1, 1896, to stockholders of record March 23, 1896. The transfer books of the company will be closed from March 23, 1896, to April 2, 1896, inclusive.

F. W. HERBERT, Secretary.
Denver, Col., March 14, 1896.

THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY.
Cincinnati, Ohio, March 24, 1896.

The Directors of this Company have this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable on and after April 15th. The transfer books will be closed from April 1st to April 15th, inclusive. D. B. GAMBLE, Secretary.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, QUARterly Dividend.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of FOUR PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past three months, payable April 1st prox., until which date transfer books will be closed.

H. P. DOREMUS, Cashier.
New-York, March 24, 1896.

THE MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS R. R. CO.
NEW-YORK, MARCH 23, 1896.

Coupons maturing April 1, 1896, on the Pacific Extension 6 per cent. bonds will be paid at the Central Trust Co. of New-York, No. 54 Wall Street.

R. B. HARTSHORNE, Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
346 and 348 Broadway, New-York City.

An election for six Trustees of the third class, for one Trustee to fill a vacancy, and for three Inspectors of the next election will be held at the office of the company on WEDNESDAY, 8th of April, 1896, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 12 M. CHAS. C. WHITNEY, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK holders of the ARAVAIPA MINING COMPANY for the election of Board of Trustees will be held at the office of the company on MONDAY, April 6, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon. Polls will be open from 12 to 1 P. M.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.

The firm of RICHARD IRVIN & CO. has been dissolved by the death of RICHARD IRVIN, the sole surviving partner. The outstanding business of the firm will be liquidated by the undersigned.

MARY M. IRVIN,
DANIEL LORD,
Executors of RICHARD IRVIN.
No. 19 William St., New-York, March 23, 1896.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN—BANKBOOK issued by the Seamen's Bank for Savings, New-York, to Jane Everit. If the book or information concerning it is not sent to the bank within 30 days from this date, I will apply to the bank for its cancellation. RICHARD M. EVERIT.
New-York, March 26, 1896.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 10 P. M.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

—The H. Nicholsburg Manufacturing Company of New-York City; to manufacture machines for washing wagons; capital, $50,000. Directors—Albert L. Phillips, Henry Nicholsburg, Abraham Levon of New-York City; W. H. Stuckey of Mount Vernon, and E. C. L. Jelliffe of Brooklyn.

—The William P. Howell Company of New-York City; to manufacture explosives; capital, $5,000. Directors—William P. Howell, H. E. White, J. M. Goodale of New-York City; David F. Buescher of Brooklyn, and Albert Trowbridge of Hackensack, N. J.

—The Nuttall-Dodd Company of New-York City; to maintain a machine repair shop; capital, $16,000. Directors—John Nuttall and J. A. Hudson of New-York City, and A. T. Dodd of East Orange, N. J.

—The Dun Tire Company of New-York City; to manufacture bicycle tires; capital, $50,000. Directors—H. C. Dean, E. J. Knauer, and Dudley Phelps of New-York City.

—The Friendship Electrical Company of Friendship, Allegany County; Capital, $5,000. Directors—H. E. Corbin, B. J. Rice, and A. M. Wellman of Friendship.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, March 25—4 P. M.—Cotton—Futures closed quiet; American middling, low middling clause, March delivery, 4 15-64@4 16-64d, sellers; March and April delivery, 4 15-64d, sellers; April and May delivery, 4 14-64d, sellers; May and June delivery, 4 13-64d, value; June and July delivery, 4 11-64@4 12-64d, value; July and August delivery, 4 10-64@4 11-64d, buyers; August and September delivery, 4 7-64d, sellers; September and October delivery, 3 63-64@4d, buyeds; October and November delivery, 3 59-64d, sellers; November and December delivery, 3 57-64@3 58-64d, sellers; December and January delivery, 3 57-64@3 58-64d, sellers.

LONDON, March 25—4:30 P. M.—Produce—Sugar, 13s 9d@13s 9d per cwt for Cuba, centrifugal, polarizing 96° test, and 12s for Cuba, muscovado, fair refining. Beet Sugar—March, 12s 5¼d; June, 12s 9d. Calcutta Linseed—Spot delivery, 35s 6d per quarter; February shipment, via Cape, 35s 6d.

HAVANA, March 25.—Markets unchanged.

COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 25.—Cotton steady; good middling, 7 13-16c; middling, 7⅝c; low middling, 7 7-16c; good ordinary, 7¼c; net receipts, 5,240 bales; gross receipts, 5,626 bales; exports, to France, 6,730 bales; sales, 4,350 bales; stock, 248,350 bales.

SAVANNAH, March 25.—Cotton quiet; middling, 7 9-16c; low middling, 7¾c; good ordinary, 4⅛c; net and gross receipts 820 bales; exports, to the Continent, 4,625 bales; coastwise, 1,526 bales; sales, 5 bales; stock, 46,775 bales.

GALVESTON, March 25.—Cotton quiet, but steady; middling, 7⅝c; low middling, 7⅜c; good ordinary, 7c; net and gross receipts, 2,017 bales; sales, 136 bales; stock, 56,341 bales.

Will Fight for Eight Hours.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 25.—The third day's session of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor closed to-day. The eight-hour-day was again taken up, the sub-committee recommending that the Carpenters' National Union be selected to make the first move toward the establishment of the eight-hour-day. If the employers do not come to terms with the members of all unions who work overtime, a strike will be ordered. The strike, if it occurs, will be general, as the federation has determined to push the eight-hour movement until it becomes a permanent fixture.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

LIGHT SPECULATIVE DEMAND AND PRICES IRREGULAR.

Grain Markets Lower Early but Closing Better—Wheat at the Close Was Firm—Corn Was Very Dull—Provisions Steadier After a Lower Opening—Cotton Quiet and Lower—Coffee More Active and Generally Lower.

There was considerable selling pressure in the early grain markets, but the later tradings were influenced by the general desire to cover West and here, and prices gained near the close, with only a moderate trade. Provisions were also lower early, but reacted to about previous prices. Cotton had only a local business, and prices were lower. Coffee followed Europe, and closed lower.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator.....	78¾@	..
Oats, No. 2 red, in elevator.....	24¾@	..
Corn, No. 2 mixed.....	37 @	..
Flour, straights, Spring.....	$3.00	@$3.60
Flour, straights, Winter.....	3.60	@ 3.75
Cotton, middling uplands.....	7 13-16@	..
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X..	17 @	20
Pork, mess.....	9.50	@10.00
Lard, Western steam.....	5.40	@ ..
Beef, family.....	10.00	@12.00
Butter, creamery, fancy.....	22 @	..
Sugar, granulated.....	3⅝@	5¼
Coffee, Rio, No. 7.....	18½@	..
Cheese, State, full cream, new....	10½@	10¾
Copper, lake.....	10¾@	11
Lead	3.15 @	3.20

WHEAT—Contracts declined ¼@¼c, rallied ¾@⅞c, with the West and on a moderate covering demand, with Bradstreet's reporting a decrease of 1,227,000 bushels east of the Rockies, 248,000 bushels afloat and in Europe, or a total decrease of 3,707,000 bushels in the world's visible supply, closing firm at at ¼c advance, with only a moderate trade....Spot was ¼c higher and very quiet. Sales, 24,000 bushels No. 1 Northern, Duluth, on private terms, for export....Quotations at the close: No. 2 red, 11c over May, free on board, afloat; No. 2 Northern, New-York inspection, 2½c over May price, free on board, afloat; No. 2 hard Duluth, 5¼c over May; No. 1 Northern, Duluth inspection, 3c over May price; No. 1 hard Manitoba, 5⅜c over May price, free on board....Clearances hence, 9,701 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 12,679 bushels; receipts, none; at Atlantic ports, 11,746 bushels.

CORN—Contracts were dull and closed firm at ⅛c advance, following wheat and the West....Spot was scarce and firm at unchanged prices. Sales, 28,000 bushels, including 12,000 bushels No. 2 white, for export, on private terms; the trade bought 5,000 bushels steamer yellow at 38¼c, delivered; 2,000 bushels do at 37¼@37½c, elevator; 1,000 bushels No. 2 yellow at 37½c, elevator; 2,000 bushels steamer white at 36⅝@37c, elevator; and 6,000 bushels No. 2 white at 38¼c, delivered. ....Receipts, 44,,850 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 186,864 bushels....Clearances hence, 16,766 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 69,718 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were neglected and nominally unchanged....Spot were firm and in moderate demand. Sales, 43,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, elevator, at 26¼c for 1,000 bushels; No. 3 white at 24¾c for 1,000 bushels; No. 2 white, clipped, 26¼c; No. 3 white, clipped, 26c; No. 2 mixed, 24¾c for 5,000 bushels; No. 3, 23½c for 3,000 bushels; rejected white, 24c for 1,000 bushels; rejected mixed, 21c for 2,000 bushels; No. 2 Chicago, 25¾c; track mixed, 24@26c; track white, 26@28c for 30,000 bushels....Receipts, 93,600 bushels; exports, 2,293 bushels.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
March	....	.. @..	70⅝
April	....	.. @..	70
May	1,435,000	69¼@69 13-16	69¾
June	....	.. @..	69⅝
July	555,000	69⅛@69 9-16	69½
September	45,000	68⅝@69⅞	69⅝
Total.....	2,035,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
March	....	.. @..	37½
May	85,000	35 5-16@35½	35⅜
July	20,000	36¼@..	36¼
Total.....	105,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
March	....	.. @..	24½
May	....	.. @..	24¼
No. 2 White—			
May	....	.. @..	25¼

FOUR—Market without animation or strength, with jobbing demand for small lots only. Sales, 10,150 bbls, including of City Mills, 2,225 bbls patents, 2,000 bbls clears, and 225 bbls fine, at quotations; 600 bbls bakers' extra at $3, 2,600 bbls Spring patents at $3.55@$3.80, 2,400 bbls Winter straights at $3.60@$3.75, and 150 bbls Spring fine at $1.65, in sacks....Arrivals, 11,104 bbls and 4,484 sacks; exports, 7,896 bbls and 607 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 23,999 bbls and sacks.

RYE FLOUR—Quiet and steady at $2.60@$2.85.

CORN PRODUCTS—Dull and unchanged. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $2.20; granulated yellow meal, $1.80@$2; white do, $2@$2.10; chops, 62½@65c; coarse meal, 75c; fine white, 85 @90c.

OATMEAL—Quiet and steady. Quoted: Rolled oats, $2.70@$2.90; cut, $3.25@$3.60; ground, $2.85 @$2.90; No. 3 pearled barley, $1.35@$1.50.

FEED—Dull and easy. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 60@62½c; middlings, 65@70c; sharps, 75@80c; rye feed, 62½@65c.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—No material change occurred in prices. There was no increase of demand Yet more or less of the oil was being moved out steadily to French markets, and as made up more of limited quantities taken from time to time. There was no pressure of the large lots, although in instances the desire seemed to be to sound possibilities of their marketing. However, with the condition of the hog products and the natural depression in sympathy of buyers of cotton oil, an effort, just at present at least, to sell unimportant lines of the seed product was not considered prudent. A small lot, 50 bbls, crude, was taken at 21c; other sales were 300 bbls prime yellow at 25½c, free on board, and 100 bbls good off yellow, April delivery, at 25½c, free on board; besides, 100 bbls good off, on the spot, at 25½c....LINSEED OIL was without further change; American at 40c; boiled at 43c; Calcutta at 52c....LARD OIL was steady; quoted at 51@52c.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Displayed further weakness early in the day. Pork went off 10@15c, lard 5 points, and bacon 7½ points. But there was less pressure, whatever further reports came along of want of confidence, and toward the close the early decline had been pretty well recovered. Chicago estimated its hog receipts for to-day at 28,000 head.

LARD—The West went down 5 points and recovered. The hog supplies were depressing early, but the packers were less inclined to sell the products, and the reaction in prices came about, where March closed at 5.05c nominal; May was at 5.12½c; July, 5.20c, and closing at 5.07c bid; July at 5.27½@5.32½c, closing at 5.30@ 5.32½c; September at 5.42½@5.45c, closing at 5.45c asked. Here there was unimportant demand; cash nominal at 5.40c; May option nominal at 5.45c. City steam was at 4.90c, and 100 tcs obtained. Refined was dull; Continent at 5.70c; South American at 6c; compound at 4⅝@ 4¾c.

PORK—Was sold off at the West early 10@ 15c, but recovered about 7½c, with less urging of supplies. March there closed at $8.70 nominal; May was at $8.70@$8.85, closing at $8.82½ bid; July at $8.92½@$9.02½, closing at $9@ $9.02½. Here there was unimportant export demand. Quotations here: For mess, in job lots, 98.50@$10; family mess, $10.25@$10.50; short clear, $11.25@$12.25.

BACON—Continued on the downward turn early in the short rib dealings, the decline being 7½ points, but recovered about 5 points and closed steady, with, at the West, March closing at $4.62½ nominal; May was at $4.67½@$4.75, closing at $4.72½@$4.75; July at $4.80@$4.85, closing at $4.85 asked.

CUTMEATS—Trading was slow, while prices were unsettled. City-pickled bellies, 12-lb average, 4¾@4¾c; 10-lb average, 5@5¼c; pickled hams, 8½@9c; pickled shoulders, 4½c.

BEEF—Exporters showed only moderate interest. Quotations: Packet, $9@$10; do, in tierces, $12.50@$13.50; family, $10@$12; extra mess, in tierces, $7.50@$8.50; city extra India mess, in tierces, $15@$15.50 for the best and $13@$14 for good second grade.

BEEF HAMS—Were quiet and easy. Quoted at $14.50@$15 here, and $14 at the West.

HOGS—Were unsettled in price. Bacon at 5¾c, 180 lb at 5¼c, 160 lb at 5¾c, 140 lb at 5¾c, 120 lb at 5¾c, pigs at 5¾c. Receipts at the West, 64,137 head; same time last year, 57,376 head. Chicago—Receipts, 33,000 head; 10c lower; $3.00@$4.10; left over, 3,000 head. St. Louis—Receipts, 8,292 head; lower; $3.50@$3.95. Indianapolis—Receipts, 4,000 head; steady; $3.90@ $4.15. Kansas City—Receipts, 9,000 head; lower; $3.50@$3.75. Omaha—Receipts, 4,500 head; opened 5@15c lower; $3.50@$3.65. Cincinnati—Receipts, 2,551 head; slow; heavy; $3.50@$4.

TALLOW—The melters were asking 3¾c for city, and marketed 50 hhds at that, but bidding came slowly and was rarely over 3 11-16c, with exporters much more indifferent; for country-made there was a slow sale, with difficulty in getting yellow goods over 3¾c for prime, packings free; the shippers have choice good offered them at neighboring markets at 3⅝c free on board, packings free.

STEARINE—For oleostearine there was slack demand, with offers to sell at 4 9-16c, and 4½c bid. In lard stearine unimportant demand, with 6@6¼c nominal, for city.

COFFEE.

Contracts were influenced by the unsettled foreign markets, and closed at unchanged prices to 15 points decline, with only a moderate trade. Havre was irregular and 1@1¼f down, and Hamburg quiet at ⅛@1¼ pfennig decline....Spot Rio dull and steady at 13¾c for No. 7. Sales, 200 bags Central American on private terms....Opening Call—11 A. M.—May, 1,000 bags, at 12.50c; July, 250 bags at 11.70c; September, 250 bags at 10.90c, 2,250 bags at 10.85c; December, 1,000 bags at 10.40c; total, 4,750 bags. Between Call and Close—March, 750 bags at 12.25c, 500 bags at 12.20c; April, 3,000 bags at 12.75c, 500 bags at 12.80c; May, 250 bags at 12.45c, 1,000 bags at 12.50c; July, 750 bags at 11.65c; September, 1,500 bags at 10.85c, 500 bags at 10.90c, 500 bags at 10.85c; October, 500 bags at 10.65c; December, 2,250 bags at 10.40c; 2,000 bags at 10.45c; total, 14,000 bags. Total for day, 18,750 bags. Closing prices: January, 10.30@10.40c; February, 10.20@10.30c; March, 13.20@13.25c; April, 12.75@ 12.80c; May, 12.45@12.50c; June, 12.05@12.15c; July, 11.65@11.70c; August, 11.20@11.25c; September, 11.80@11.85; October, 10.65@10.70c; November, 10.50@10.60c; December, 10.40@10.45c.

COTTON.

Contracts had very little outside demand, and the business was mainly local scalping, with prices 4@10 points lower, as influenced by Liverpool loss of 2½@3¼ points....Spot was quiet and 1-16c lower. Sales, 437 bales to spinners.... Middling Gulf, 8 1-16c; middling uplands, 7 13-16c. The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Month.	To-day's Closing Prices.	—Extremes.— High- est.	Low- est.	Sales.
March	7.41@7.44	7.42	7.42	700
April	7.44@7.45	7.51	7.44	7,000
May	7.51@7.52	7.56	7.51	29,900
June	7.51@7.52	7.55	7.51	13,900
July	7.52@7.53	7.56	7.52	9,000
August	7.52@7.53	7.56	7.52	43,300
September	7.25@7.26	7.29	7.24	1,700
October	7.15@7.16	7.18	7.15	15,100
November	7.11@7.12	7.13	7.11	3,900
December	7.13@7.14	7.16	7.13	8,100
January	7.17@7.18	7.20	7.17	1,400
Total.....				134,000

Net receipts at the ports to-day, 11,206 bales, against 15,445 bales the same day last year.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER—Fair, steady movement in fine fresh; steady; unchanged. Western, 14@22c; do, extra, 22c; State dairy, 9@20c; Western imitation creamery, 12@16½c; do, factory, 9@13c.

CHEESE—Home trade are fair buyers of small lots. State, full cream, large, 6@10¼c; do, fancy, 10½c; do, small, 9@10¾c; fancy, 10¾c; part skims, 3½@7c; full skims, 2@5c.

EGGS—Liberal supplies; fair demand; unchanged. Pennsylvania and Maryland, country marks, fancy, fresh, 12c; Western, fresh-gathered, firsts, 11½c; do, fair to good, 11¼c; Southern, fresh collections, 10½@11c; duck, 25@28c.

FRUITS—FRESH—The market for apples holds a firm tone under light offerings and a fair demand. Baldwins move more slowly than other kinds, especially when below fancy quality. Some lots of extra fancy Greenings command a slight premium above quotations, and some fine winesaps have sold at quite extreme prices. Cranberries have a very moderate demand at about former quotations. California oranges steady under moderate supplies and a fair movement. Strawberries of fine quality, large, ripe, and perfectly sound are rather scarce and inquired for; such might command a premium above quotations. The stock offering is, however, generally below fancy and more sales are from 30c downward than higher. We quote: Apples, fancy varieties, per bbl, $4.50@$8; Ben Davis, $3@$4; Greenings, $3.25@$4.25; Baldwins, $3@$3.50; Roman Beauties, $3@$3.50; russet, $2@$3; inferior stock, per bbl, $1.50@$2; grapes, State Catawba, per small basket, 7@12c; do, per case, $1@$2.25; cranberries, Cape Cod, per bbl, $8@$12; do, Jersey, per crate, $1@$2; oranges, California, per box, $3.25@$4; strawberries, Florida, fancy, per quart, 30@35c; do, common to fair, 20@25c. DRIED—There is little doing beyond the current wants of jobbing trade, and these are not large enough to give values much stability. Here and there we discover a little urgency to sell with holders willing to shade prices occasionally to make sales. The business in evaporated apples is mainly at 5¼@6½c for low choice to fancy. Sun-dried apples remain about the same as quoted of late, and there is no change in small fruits worthy of mentioning. We quote: Apples, evaporated, fancy to extra fancy, 6¼@6¾c; do, prime to choice, 4⅞@5¾c; do, common to fair, 3½@4½c; do, sun-dried, sliced, Southern, 1½@3½c; do, coarse cut, Southern, 2@2¾c; do, Southwestern, 2¼@3c; do, Western, 2½@3¼c; do, State, 2¾@3¼c; chops, 2@2½c; cores and skins, 2¼@2½c; peaches, Southern, peeled, 4@7c; do, unpeeled, 1½@2c; raspberries, evaporated, 18@18½c; do, sun-dried, 17c; cherries, 8@10c; blackberries, 5@5¼c; huckleberries, 5½@6c; plums, Southern, Damson, 4½@5c; apricots, 9@13c; peaches, California, peeled, 11@15c; do, unpeeled, 3½@6½c; prunes, 3½@7c.

POULTRY—ALIVE—Receipts were heavy—19 carloads all told—but the Jews were eager buyers for their Passover, which commences Sunday, and heavy fowls sold at 14c, nearly all Western going at that figure, but Southwestern did not exceed 12½c, and Southern sold at 12c. Chickens all brought 11c, and roosters 8c. Turkeys firm, and f

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Sale and Resale of a Business Structure—The Tradesmen's Bank Building to Go To-day.

Messrs. Potter & Noel have sold for Thomas W. Keogh, to Hoffman Brothers, the new seven-story fire-proof building 40 Great Jones Street, and Messrs. J. N. Kalley & Son have resold the same at an advance. The property is leased to one tenant at $7,000 per year.

Mr. William Hill has sold to H. H. Vreeland, President of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, the four-story dwelling 278 West Eighty-sixth Street, 20 by 100.5.

The four-story brownstone dwelling 53 West Seventy-fourth Street, sold last week to Samuel F. Adams has been resold to a Mr. Simon at an advance.

The property sold by Mr. S. H. Stone, reported on Tuesday, was 254, not 54, Delancey Street.

Mr. George R. Read, who is to sell at auction to-day the Tradesmen's National Bank property, at the northwest corner of Broadway and Reade Street, announces that the sale is to be an absolute one without any reserve whatever. The sale will be held in the Exchange room, in Liberty Street.

At auction, in the Trinity Building salesroom, yesterday, Mr. Philip A. Smyth sold by order of executors, the four-story brick tenement, with store, at the northwest corner of Tenth Avenue and Thirty-third Street, 24.9 by 75, to A. Mosbacker, at $24,250; and to Michael Lapp, at $9,250, the three-story and basement frame dwelling 217 Mulberry Street, west side, about 60 feet north of Spring Street, 22.4 by 74.2 by 22.7 by 73.7.

Mr. D. Phoenix Ingraham sold under foreclosure to Lawrence Pendergast, at $33,400, the five-story brick tenement, with stores, 147 Forsyth Street, west side, 172 feet north of Delancey Street, 24 by 100.

Mr. John A. Van Rensselaer made his début as an auctioneer yesterday. He made a good impression, and, what is more, sold the property he offered. He had two foreclosure sales. The parcels were two adjoining lots, by 100, together forming the block front on the east side of the Boulevard, between One Hundred and Fifty-eighth and One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Streets. The upper half was sold to John F. Comey, at $26,050, and the lower to William Rankin, at $26,950.

Mr. B. L. Kennelly sold the four-story brownstone flat, 382 West Thirty-second Street, 16.2 by 98.9, to J. Carroll, at $11,400, and the five-story tenement 390 and 392 Tenth Avenue, 41.10 by 59.4 by 39.8 by 62.3, to Hugh Gallagher, at $27,100.

Mr. R. V. Harnett sold, in the Exchange room, to Mandelbaum & Lewine, at $92,000, the two adjoining six-story brick buildings 182 and 184 Pearl Street, east side, between Pine Street and Maiden Lane, the first 25.11 by 98.5 by 24.9 by 98.5, and the other 25.8 by 124.8½ by 21 by 121.8½. He also sold to E. B. Keeler, at $34,500, the four-story and basement brownstone dwelling 57 West Thirty-seventh Street, north side, 122 feet east of Sixth Avenue, 20 by 98.9.

The auction sales set down for to-day to take place at 111 Broadway, unless otherwise specified, are as follows:

By Adrian H. Muller & Son, executor's sales, as follows: Nos. 11 and 13 Avenue D, west side, between Second and Third Streets, the first 23.5 by 93 and the second 23.5 by 53. At 11 are three-story front and rear brick buildings; and at 13 is a three-story brick building. Also, 75 Jane Street, north side, 132.2 feet west of Greenwich Street, 20.8 by 87.5, three-story and basement brick dwelling, with two-story extension.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sales, four actions, Ernest Hall, referee, 325 to 333 West Sixty-ninth Street, south side, beginning 350 feet west of West End Avenue, each 25 by 100.5, five five-story brick tenements. Due on judgments: On 325, 327, and 329, $2,670 each; prior mortgages, $12,500 on each; on 331 and 333, $12,400; prior mortgages, $25,000.

By J. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Henry P. McGown, referee, East One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, north side, 132.1⅞ feet east of Webster Avenue, 25 by 100 by 25 by 99.8¾. Due on judgment, $4,400.

At 59 Liberty Street.—By George R. Read, peremptory sale, 291 Broadway, northwest corner of Reade Street, 33.2 by 98.8 by 28.11 by 100.1, six-story and basement marble-front building.

At 59 Liberty Street.—By R. V. Harnett & Co., auction sales, as follows: Five lots on south side of One Hundred and Fifth Street, 100 feet west of Columbus Avenue; also, four lots, 75 by 100.11 each, on north side of One Hundred and Tenth Street, 100 feet east of the Boulevard; also, southeast corner of Boulevard and One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, 24.11 by 100; also, 133 West Fifty-sixth Street, five-story and basement brownstone flat, 20.10 by 98.9 by 100.10; also, 68 West Ninety-sixth Street, four-story and basement brick dwelling, 19.2 by 70 by 100.8½; also, 715 Park Avenue, 20 by 65 by 89, four-story and basement brick dwelling; also, 264 and 266 West Eighty-ninth Street, two four-story American basement brownstone dwellings, the first 16 by 100.8½, and the other 15 by 100.8½; also, 573 to 577 Boulevard, three four-story and basement brick flats, the first two each 27.4 by 85 by 100, and the third 18.4 by 85 by 100; also, 474 West End Avenue. 19 by 55 by 99.6, four-story and basement brick dwelling.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

No. 50 Bond Street, a seven-story iron and stone store and lofts, by Well & Mayer of 277 East Sixtieth Street, owners; cost, $65,000.

No. 419½ Cherry Street, five-story brick flat and stores, by Patrick Moffatt and Edward Gadd of 566 Hudson Street, owners; cost, $20,000.

Sixty-seventh Street, north side, 238 feet east of First Avenue, a two-story and basement brick trade school, by the New-York Trade School, owner; cost, $25,000.

Briggs Avenue, north side, 225 feet east of Fifth Avenue, William's Bridge, two-story and attic frame dwelling, by Mrs. Laura Curry of 217 West Twenty-sixth Street, owner; cost, $2,500.

Briggs Avenue, north side, 275 feet east of Fifth Avenue, William's Bridge, two-story and attic frame dwelling, by Elizabeth Ryan of 358 West Forty-ninth Street, owner; cost, $1,700.

One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, north side, 221 feet west of Tinton Avenue, three two-story and basement frame dwellings, by George S. Bell of 1,204 Boston Road, owner; cost, $9,000.

Terrace View Avenue, north side, 389.10 feet west of King's Bridge Avenue, two two-story and attic frame dwellings, by John D. Silsbee and Manton L. Miller, owners; cost, $6,400.

Washington and Morris Park Avenues, southwest corner, two-story frame dwelling and store, by Frederick C. Barthen of 956 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, owner; cost, $3,500.

First Avenue, west side, 50 feet south of One Hundred and Second Street, a three-story brick storage and market building, by Otto Volkening of 232 East Forty-fourth Street, owner; cost, $20,000.

Topping Street, west side, 145 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, by Gustav N. Kornemann of 712 Courtlandt Avenue, owner; cost, $4,000.

No. 9 Boulevard, by Peter Vogler of 341 East Tenth Street, alterations to a two-story brick dwelling and store; cost, $1,500.

No. 1,590 Third Avenue, by George F. Sturkin of 2,170 Third Avenue, alterations to a five-story brick tenement and store; cost, $4,000.

No. 17 Wooster Street, by Frederick Mason of Philadelphia, alterations to a one and three and a half story brick factory; cost, $1,500.

Morris Avenue, east side, 75 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, by Ernest W. and Antoinette Schade, Wakefield, alterations to a three-story frame dwelling; cost, $3,000.

Nos. 342 and 344 West Fifty-sixth Street, by Thomas C. Gross of 597 West End Avenue, alterations to a seven-story brick flat; cost, $55,000.

No. 124 West Thirtieth Street, by the Mayor of the City of New-York, alterations to a one-story brick school; cost, $2,800.

No. 124 West Twenty-eighth Street, by same, alterations to a four-story brick public school; cost, $1,800.

No. 4,181 Third Avenue, by Charlotte Proffen of 4,183 Third Avenue, alterations to a two-story and basement brick store and dwelling; cost, $800.

No. 5 Jacob Street, by estate of David Moffatt of 5 Jacob Street, alterations to a four-story brick warehouse; cost, $2,500.

No. 22 Clinton Place, by Marie A. Walter of 219 West Twelfth Street, owner, alterations to a three-story attic and basement brick office and store building; cost, $10,000.

Nos. 2,789 and 2,793 Third Avenue, by William R. Rose of 309 West Eighty-first Street, alterations to a three-story frame store; cost, $400.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, March 25.

OLD BOSTON ROAD, w s, at s line of Lot 203, map of Melrose South; Henry L. Morris, as trustee, and others to Alida B. Chandler $50

SAME PROPERTY; Gerard M. Edwards to same 1

SAME PROPERTY; Stephen B. Hyatt, as assignee, to same 1

SAME PROPERTY; Henry L. Morris and wife to same 1

PECK SLIP, w s, 88.3 ft n of South St, 19.2x53.3x19x52.6; A. E. Devine and others, executors, to Edwin B. Woods 23,000

207TH ST, 305 East; Magdalena Frey to John J. Sullivan 24,500

SAME PROPERTY; Martin Bossong and wife to Magdalena Frey 1

1ST AV, 1,670; John J. Sullivan and wife to same 23,000

127TH ST, s s, 165 ft w of 4th Av, 25x99.11; Alfred H. Washington and wife to Ella L. Ward 14,500

99TH ST, s s, 375 ft e of Columbus Av, 50x100.11; Peter I. Steiner and wife to Benjamin F. McCauley 20,500

WEBSTER AV, n s, 250 ft w of Scott Av, 50x120; John H. Leith and wife to Frederick Van Axte 1

LOT 7B, Map 2, O'Neille; Ella L. Ward to Alfred H. Washington 8,000

1ST ST, n s, 100 ft w of 6th Av, 200x100, Laconia Park; Levi H. Mace and wife to William McCleland 3,800

102D ST, 186 West; Mary K. McCloskey to Wendel Bieser 11,500

142D ST, s s, 150 ft w of 8th Av, 0.3½x99.11; Lucy E. Turner to Frederick O. Schuller 200

AMSTERDAM AV, n e corner of 142d St, 30x100; Charles T. Barney and wife to Edward Hirsh 1

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 146th St, 74.11x100; Thomas Jennett and others to Edward Hirsh 1

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 25 ft s of 157th St, 25x100; Charles L. Dimon and wife to Herman Hugle 1

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 25 ft s of 157th St, 25x100; Herman Hugle to David Stewart 1

WALES AV, s e s, 75 ft s w of Pontiac St, 50x104; William R. Brainerd and another, executors, to Patrick J. Owens .. 2,300

SAME PROPERTY; Caleb Huntley to same 1

LOCUST AV, e s, 207.11 ft n of 134th St, 60x—to East River; also land under water, &c.; F. Milton Welch to Grant L. Nichols, ½ part 1

PROSPECT AV, w s, 66.8 ft n of Lebanon St, 16.8x100; John H. Metzler and others to Anna Mazanec 3,800

CROTONA AV, w s, 100 ft n of Lebanon St, 25x100; John M. Blauvelt and wife to Helen A. Gerrow 4,400

238TH ST, n w corner of 2d Av, 120x100; William C. G. Wilson to Francis S. Reisenberg 1

KNOX ST, s s, 160 ft w of Katonah Av, 60x100; Ellen F. Harkin to Mary A. Ahearn 1

PECK SLIP, w s, 88.3 ft n of South St, 19.2x53.3x19x52.6; E. B. Woods and wife to Casper Aronson 23,000

MAIDEN LANE, 11; Laura A. Fellows to New-York Realty Company 129,680

DIVISION ST., 197, and 208 East Broadway; Anna A. Smith and others to George R. Smith 1

3D ST, s s, 92.11 ft w of 2d Av, 22.11x59.4x irregular; Mary Granger to Frederick W. Sieler 15,000

AVENUE D., w s, Lot 144, map of estate of John Flack; Cecile Hirsbach to Louis Aaron 1

GREAT JONES ST, n s, 227.7 ft e of Lafayette Place, 22.7x89.10x20.4x89.9; Thomas W. Keogh and wife to Reginald G. Barclay 1

STANTON ST, 316; Krezensia Baumann to Henry Weiss 1

39TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of 10th Av, 25x98.9; Mary H. Hogan to Ann Walsh 6,000

36TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 10th Av, 25x98.9; Theresa Unger and another to Theresa Dachtera 1

18TH ST, n s, 140 ft w of 4th Av, 20x77; Central Real Estate Association to Joseph Wehrle 50,000

57TH AV, e s, 60.6 ft s of centre line of block, 32d and 33d Sts., 38.3x138; also 1-3 part of adjoining strip, 12x64.3; Johnston Livingston and another to Johnston Livingston and others 1

89TH ST, 330 West; Hallett D. Wilcox and others to Julia W. Southack 1,000

74TH ST, s s, 120 ft e of West End Av, 20x102.2; Mary F. Rising and another to Isabella B. Suthen 23,500

75TH ST, 168 to 172 West; Hyman Blum and wife to Joseph A. Blum 1

85TH ST, s s, 325 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 18x102.2; Eugene C. Potter and wife to Helen A. Smith 1

84TH ST, 35 West; John A. Deady, referee, to City Real Estate Company 27,000

84TH ST, 539 and 541 East; Magdalena Frey to Martin Bossong and wife 1

82D ST, n s, 80 ft w of Lexington Av, 20 x102.2; Coleman Bach to William Wetstein 1

80TH ST, 116 West; Alonzo B. Kight and wife to Israel Kaufman 27,000

48TH ST, 79 West; Walter H. Jones and wife to Charles D. Flesche and wife ... 11,000

86TH ST, 77 West; Joseph Scheider and wife to Theodore Sutro 1

SAME PROPERTY; Louise Scheider to Joseph Scheider 1

76TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of Avenue A, 25x102.2; Thomas Farrell and others to Joseph Penny 1

132D ST, s s, 185 ft e of 6th Av, 25x99.11; Arthur A. Livermore, referee, to P. A. Nolan 19,000

99TH ST, 40 West; the Bradley & Currier Company, Limited, to Peter J. Steiner.. 8,750

SAME PROPERTY; Imogene Foster, individually and as executrix, &c., to same. 8,875

5TH AV, 2,010; Sarah Davis to Henry M. Denton 100

132D ST, s s, 185 ft e of 5th Av, 25x99.11; P. A. Nolan to J. R. Simmons .. 27,500

120TH ST, s s, 260 ft e of Lenox Av, 75 x100.11; Henry Gerken and wife to David E. Oppenheimer 100

MADISON AV, 1,583; Ferdinand Bloch and wife to Jeanette Klieves 25,500

ELIZABETH ST, s s, 125 ft e of Elliott Av, 120x100x112x100; Elizabeth Heilman to Henrietta A. Ralph 100

LOT 163, map of part of Lott G. Hunt estate, Westchester; Gustav A. Bulman to Elsaba A. Buhman 1

LOT 363, map of Van Nest Park, 24th Ward; Ephraim B. Levy to Bridget A. Whalen 1

Recorded Leases.

GOLDSMITH, Louis, executor, &c., to Frank McKenna; 73 4th Av; also 2 floors of 71½ 4th Av, 5 years $2,419

ADAMS, Albert J., to Henry S. Wilson; 76 West 36th St, stable, 3 years 1,500

CARBREY, A. T., to Olga Flieger; 520 5th St, 5 years 900

DOLGNER, John, to Otto Wenk; store floor, &c., 1,673 Avenue A, 2 years 720

EICKE, Louis, to Patrick J. Mahoney; 29 Jackson St, 2 years 1,000

PEYSER, Eugene P., to E. F. Pierdon; 125 Fulton St, 4 years 600

KRUMWIEDE, Johannah, to Lina R. Christman; 790 Columbus Av, 2 years, 1,200

RASCHE, August K., to Arnold Schmidt; 4th Brook Av, 7½ years 900, 1,200

SWAN, Joseph, to Joseph B. Tompkins and another; 681 9th Av, store, &c., 3 years 1,600

Recorded Mortgages.

AARONSON, Casper, and wife to Jacob Cohen; w s of Peck Slip, 88.3 ft n of South St, 1 year $10,000

DOSCHER, William, and wife to Franklin Savings Bank; 249 West 48th St, 1 year. 8,000

FLESCHE, Charles D., and wife to West Side Savings Bank; 331 West 48th St, 13 months 7,500

SAME to William Doscher; same property, 1 year 3,000

FREY, Magdalena, to Walburga Horn and others, administrators of Felix Horn; n s of 206th St, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 2½ years 11,000

LOUGHRAN, Thomas, and wife to Citizens' Savings Bank; e s of West End Av, 25.10 ft n of 61st St, 1 year, (two mortgages) 20,000

NEW-YORK REALTY COMPANY to Laura A. Fellows; 11 Maiden Lane, 14 months 26,000

STUMP, Evalyn A., and Irwin C., to Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York; 96 West 70th St, 1 year 30,000

SULLIVAN, John J., to Magdalena Frey; 305 East 26th St, 3 years 4,000

SMITH, George R., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 197 Division St and 208 East Broadway, also 227 East 31st St, 1 year 24,000

WEHRLE, Joseph, and wife to New-York Life Insurance Company; n w corner of 4th Av and 18th St, 3 years 125,000

WEISS, Henry, to Krezensia Baumann; 316 Stanton St, installments 3,500

ALGER, William G., and wife to James P. Kernochan and John J. Wysong, trustees; s e corner of Park Av and 93d St, also s s of 93d St, 80 ft e of Park Av, 1 year. 2,200

AMMANN, Charles, and wife to Mary G. Pinkney; n s of King's Bridge Road, 150 ft w of Hawthorne St, 1 year 5,800

BUCKBEE, Isabella W., John H., and George E., heirs of John H. Buckbee, to Helena B. Acker; n w corner of Webster Av and 178th St, 2 years 10,000

BERTOLINI, Giovanni, to West Side Savings Bank; Lot 46, map of part of Hunt estate, Van Nest Station, 14 months 1,800

FREUND, Philip, to German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company; e s of 2d Av, 60 ft n of 62d St, 3 years.. 8,000

HAFFEN, Henry, and wife to same; n w corner of Courtlandt Av and 152d St, 3 years 15,000

HUGLE, Herman, to Charles L. Dimon; w s of Amsterdam Av, 25 ft s of 157th St, 3 years 10,000

JENNETT, Thomas, and Thomas McBride and wife to Marcus B. Bookstaver, trustee of John C. Barkley; n s of 146th St, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 3 10-12 years 5,000

KENNEDY, Carrie S., and David T., to United States Trust Company of New-York; s s of 117th St, 294 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 3 years 16,000

SAME to same; n s of 117th St, 240 ft e of Amsterdam Av, (three mortgages,) 3 years 54,000

SAME to same; n s of 117th St, 149.8 ft e of Amsterdam Av, (two mortgages,) 2 years 36,000

SAME to Dwight L. Olmstead; n s of 117th St, 186 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 3 years 18,000

SAME to same; n s of 117th St, 222 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 3 years 18,000

SAME to same; n s of 117th St, 312 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 3 years 17,750

McCAULEY, Benjamin F., to Peter J. Steiner; s s of 99th St, 375 ft e of Columbus Av, 6 months 3,375

McMAHON, Martin J., and wife to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 171 East 111th St, 1 year 14,000

McCONE, Lizzie A., to Herman Mundheim; Lots 40 and 233, map of Section A Vyse estate, 3 years 475

McCLELLAND, William, to Levi H. Mace; n s of 1st St, 100 ft w of 6th Av, Laconia Park, 3 years 3,200

O'NEILL, Henry, and wife to Angus Macintosh; n s of 125th St, 75 ft w of Lenox Av; also, n s of 129th St, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 1½ years 30,000

OPPENHEIMER, David E., to Henry Gerken; s s of 120th St, 260 ft e of Lenox Av, 1 year 25,000

POLCHINSKI, Boleslaw, to Ronald K. Brown; s w corner of 5th Av and 4th St, Lot 466, map of Wakefield 250

REISENBERG, FRANCIS S., to William C. C. Wilson; n w corner of Katonah Av and 238th St, 3 months 7,200

SAME to same; same property, 3 months. 2,500

RALPH, Henrietta A., and husband and John M., to Adele D. Miller; n w corner of 1st Av and 1st St, William's Bridge Depot, 3 years 2,300

STEINER, Peter J., to Imogene Hart; 40 West 99th St, 11 months 1,800

SAME to the Bradley & Currier Company, Limited; same property, 1 year.... 7,750

SIMMONS, John R. to Henry S. Sprague; s s of 152d St, 185 ft e of 5th Av, 3 years 20,000

SILVERMAN, Sadie and Maurice J., to Anthony Smyth; Alexander Av, s w corner of 137th St, 5 years 9,000

SAME to same; same property, demand.. 2,500

TYLER, James G., and wife to Jennie C. Johnston; s s of 156th St, 133.4 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 3 years 5,000

[illegible]KEN, Gevert, and wife to John H. Haaren and Ernst A. Meinken, [illegible] of 142d St, 1 year.. 6,000

WARD, Ella L., to Alfred H. Washington; s s of 127th St, 165 ft w of 4th Av, 1 year 2,000

WELCH, F. Milton, and Grant L. Nichols and wife to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York; Locust Av, e s, at s s of 135th St, if protracted, and 208 ft n of 134th St, 1 year.... 45,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BROWN, Isabella, to John Van Dolsen... $1

FOX, Bertha, to Auguste Goodman 1

GERMAN-AMERICAN REAL ESTATE Title Guarantee Company to Rose Spiegel 10,000

LATHROP, William G., Jr., to John Van Dolsen 7,000

POTTER, Eugene C., to William C. Arnold, (three assignments) 3,000

PAYEN, Charles, to Edouard Payen and Marie Duringe 1

WEIL, Jonas, and Bernhard Mayer to Frieda Schellitzer 1

COUDERT, Charles, administrator of Emile Rabaud, to Emille Rabaud 2,500

GERMAN-AMERICAN REAL ESTATE Title Guarantee Company to Caroline Schwarz 15,000

KERNER, Jacob, executor of Catharine Roell, to John Hetterich and wife 2,025

LOCKWOOD, Harriet E., to John F. Steeves 900

METZGER, Bernard, to Charles M. Levy. 3,000

PRENDERGAST, Lena, to Anna M. Lehmann 600

THE BRADLEY & CURRIER COMPANY, Limited, to James C. Gulick 2,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Company to Frederick Stengel 18,000

ULLMANN, Meyer, to Max Katz and Ludwig Polacek 1,500

VREELAND, Albert H., to Margaret H. Hitchings 800

Mechanics' Liens.

29TH ST, 35 West, (Imperial Music Hall;) J. Schwarzwalder & Sons vs. George J. Kraus, owner; Henry C. Miner, contractor $75

8TH AV, 2,049 and 2,051; Ryan & Miller vs. George M. Martin, owner and contractor 907

111TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of 8th Av, 33.4x100; Andrew M. Underhill, assignee for Wood & Robinson, vs. Charles H. Bailey, owner and contractor 458

WEST BROADWAY, 345; Peter Callan vs. Robert T. Hopcraft, owner; William Walsh, contractor 716

82D ST, 502 and 505 East; Abraham Silverson vs. Leon Sobel, owner and contractor 470

142D ST, s s, 150 ft w of 8th Av, 50x99.11; James Rogers vs. Lucy E. Turner, owner and contractor 1,255

166TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Boulevard, from Forest to Jackson Av, 175x88; Foster B. Chichester vs. George Tremberger, owner and contractor 575

LEWIS ST, 102; Jacob Sweetman vs. Barnet Cohen, owner; H. Meyers & Son, contractors. 29

Lis Pendens.

LEXINGTON AV, 1,440, 16.7 ft front; Hippolite Roos against Cornelius M. Breen and others, (foreclose mortgage.)

134TH ST, 55 East; 225 ft w of Alexander Av, 25x100; James W. Burton against Henry Perdreaux and others, (foreclose mortgage.)

WEST 3D ST, n s, 25 ft w of Thompson St, 25x100; Matthew S. Molony against Charles E. Tilton, (decree to transfer property.)

CLINTON ST, w s, 109.9 ft n of Rivington St, 20.2 ft front; M. Reynolds's Plumbers' Supply Company against Henrietta Greenwald, (to set aside deed.)

142D ST, n s, 475 ft e of Boulevard, or Public Drive, runs w 104.11 to Terrace Place x n 217.11 to 143d St x e 89.9x s 199.10 to beginning; Morris Steinhardt against Richard Collins and others, (breach of contract.)

COLUMBIA ST, 123, 25 ft front; George Braun and Anthony Hoffmann against Rosa Scheurer and others (foreclose mortgage.)

WEST HOUSTON ST, s s, 50 ft w of Wooster St, 25x95; Jane Dawson against Edward Judson, (foreclose mechanic's lien.)

BEDFORD and Downing Sts, n w corner, 90x92.7; same against same, (foreclose mechanic's lien.)

45TH ST, 173 to 177 West; Abraham Steinam against Lewis Schiele and others, (foreclose mortgage.)

FRICTION IN THE POLICE BOARD.

Acting Inspectors Get No Advantage as to Promotions.

The three new Acting Inspectors, Capts. Thompson, O'Keefe, and Harley, yesterday assumed the duties of the places to which they were assigned by Chief Conlin without consultation with the majority of the Police Commissioners. Commissioner Parker appears to have been the only member of the board in the confidence of the Chief. President Roosevelt said yesterday that the majority of the board did not know of the assignments until they were made, and did not consider the assignments of these Captains as Acting Inspectors as placing them in the line of promotion.

"The assignments have been made by the Chief," said Mr. Roosevelt, "entirely upon his own authority, and the men whom he has assigned will get no rating from the board by reason of their having acted in such capacity when the time comes for the filling of the vacant Inspectorships. Of course, the fact that they were assigned to this duty by the Chief will not be detrimental to their chances for promotion, but they will get no special credit from it."

When asked if there was a contest between him and the Chief over the pending promotions Mr. Roosevelt said:

"I have no fight with the Chief. He is acting within the scope of his powers as defined in the opinion of the Corporation Counsel, which he obtained. But we, that is, the majority of the Board of Police, believe that the legislation which permits the Chief to have full power of transfers, assignments, and details without regard to the will of the Commissioners is ill advised and pernicious, and we shall endeavor to have this evil corrected by the present Legislature, if possible. The Board of Police has the power to appoint patrolmen, but it has not the power under this law to make a Roundsman, and when it makes Sergeants it must take them from the Roundsmen assigned to that duty by the Chief. A majority of the board has the power to appoint and to dismiss members of the force, and this same majority has the power to appoint a Chief, but when it comes to the promotion of a Sergeant, or a Captain, or an Inspector, the board must be unanimous, or if not, three members, with the aid of the Chief, can make such promotions. One member of the board, with the aid of the Chief, can in this way indefinitely hold off all promotions. That is exactly the situation in the department to-day, and it may be continued indefinitely unless we can succeed in getting the law amended, taking the power away from the Chief and placing it in the hands of the Police Commissioners, where, in my opinion, it properly belongs.

"There is no question of politics in this matter; it is simply an earnest desire on our part to do the best by the force and by the people of this city."

It had long been known that there was a great deal of official friction between Commissioner Parker and his colleagues in the board, but this difference of opinion came strongly in evidence when the board attempted to promote Capts. Brooks and McCullagh to be Inspectors, they having acted in that capacity for over nine months. Commissioner Parker demurred, and then Chief Conlin was asked to recommend these men for promotion, but he refused, and therefore the promotions could not be made, as only three Commissioners were willling to vote ofr them.

Commissioner Booth Leaves Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 25.—Commissioner Eva Booth has returned to New-York. She will depart for London as soon as the new American commander of the Salvation Army, Booth-Tucker, arrives. There was a rousing demonstration of farewell at the railroad station on the part of hundreds of Salvationists. Miss Booth would not admit that she had failed in her mission to Chicago, but her physical appearance showed she had been subjected to severe nervous strain.

Witness Chapman's Appeal.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The argument in the case of Elverton R. Chapman, the New-York broker, sentenced to fine and imprisonment for refusing to answer the Senate committee's questions as to the Sugar trust, was resumed this morning in the Court of Appeals. District Attorney Birney argued in favor of sustaining the conviction of Chapman in the Criminal Court. Judge Wilson closed for Chapman, and the Justices reserved their decision, which is not expected to be rendered for several days.

The Treasury Gold Reserve.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The Treasury gold reserve at the close of business to-day stood at $127,844,473. The withdrawals for the day were $343,500.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

S. DE WALLTEARSS, Auctioneer
SUPREME COURT SALE.
In partition, under direction of
GILBERT M. SPEIR, Esq., Referee.

No. 5 Platt St.,
lot 23x80.1, irregular.

251 Centre St.,
lot 25x52.8x25.8x52.8.

15 Centre St.,
lot 24.1x54.6½x23.1¼x50.3½.

GORE LOT AT JUNCTION OF Centre St. and City Hall Place,
11.6x6x12.

3 to 9 City Hall Place,
cor. Reade St., running through to
11 and 13 Chambers St.,
having frontage of 90.10 on CITY HALL PLACE, 53.2 on Reade St., and 60.8 on Chambers St., irregular.

407 Broome St.,
lot 26.9x118x26.1x119.

606 and 608 Broadway,
S. E. Cor. Houston St.,
lot 34.5x98x49x96.10.

225 West 22d St.,
lot 16.1x98.9x12.4x20x3.8½x78.6½.

304 and 306 Canal St.,
55 and 57 Lispenard St.,
lot 37.6x62.6x36.11x68.4.

84 and 86 Chambers St.,
lot 50.1¼x74.3x50x75.2½.

263 Bowery,
lot 24.3½x101x24.3x101.

74 William St.,
lot 20x68.1x20.1x67.9.

224 E. Ninth St.,
lot 21.0½x75x20.10x75.

166 and 168 Spring St.,
S. W. cor. West Broadway,
lot 37.2x67.6½x34.4½x66.4½.

448 and 450 Seventh Ave.,
lots 18x60 and 18.1½x18x75.

Beverly Apartment House,
N. W. Cor. Lenox Ave. & 125th St.,
lot 99.11x75.

661 Sixth Ave.,
lot 19x60.

S. DE WALLTEARSS & CO.
WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION ON
TUESDAY, MARCH 31, 1896,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,
The Above-Mentioned Premises.
70 PER CENT. MAY REMAIN.
For book maps, terms, and further particulars apply to the auctioneers, 171 BROADWAY, (telephone call 353 Cortlandt.)
GILBERT M. SPEIR, ESQ., REFEREE, 62 Wall St.
PHILIP L. WILSON, ESQ., Guardian ad litem, 48 Wall St.
STANTON & GILSON, ESQS., Attorneys for Walter C. Gilson, Guardian ad litem, 22 William St.
DE WITT, LOCKMAN & DE WITT, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 88 Nassau St.

GEO. R. READ, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION
THURSDAY, March 26th, 1896,
At the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, Limited, 59 to 65 Liberty Street, at 12 o'clock noon,
THE VALUABLE PROPERTY
No. 291 Broadway,
N. W. Cor. of Reade St.
Six-story and basement office building, marble front; sizes, 33.2x100.1x28.11x98.8.
PEREMPTORY SALE,
BY ORDER OF THE
TRADESMENS NATIONAL BANK,
owing to the removal of the Bank to their new quarters in the Wool Exchange Bldg.
Seventy per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage at four per cent. interest if desired.
Maps and further particulars at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 9 Pine St., or No. 1 Madison Av. Telephone, 1,442 Cortlandt. (5136)

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.
DOWNEY BUILDING,
Cor. Pine, Front, and Depeyster Sts.
A desirable Basement office, and other offices on upper floors, at $240 and upward, including Janitor, elevator service, electric light, and heat.
For plans and further particulars
APPLY TO
GEO. R. READ, Agent,
9 PINE ST. (5189)

WALLACE BUILDING
56 & 58 PINE ST., through to 26 & 28 Cedar St.
A few offices remaining in this newly constructed building, and containing all modern improvements; can be had at rents varying from $200 and upward; elevator service and light at night. FOR PLANS AND FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO THE AGENT,
GEO. R. READ,
(5125) 9 PINE ST.

OFFICES IN THE
TIMES BUILDING
(41 PARK ROW)
TO LET.
2 Large and 2 Small Offices FROM MAY 1.
APPLY TO
E. A. TREDWELL,
ROOM 19.

TEMPLE COURT.
Fireproof. Every convenience.
FOR OFFICES APPLY TO
RULAND & WHITING, Agents.
On premises, 3 to 9 Beekman Street.

Aldrich Building,
102 Chambers and 32 Warren Sts.
ELEVATOR CHURCH STREET ENTRANCE
A few choice OUTSIDE OFFICES to rent. Apply at building.

NOS. 209-211-213 EAST 22D STREET.
To Let—Modern fireproof six-story building; concrete floors, passenger and freight elevators, electric light and power, steam heat; suitable for offices, showrooms, or light manufacturing; immediate possession. Apply on premises, or to owner, CASS REALTY CORPORATION, No. 503 5th Av.

"A."
TO LET—11 & 13 WEST 30TH ST.
Together or separately, 50x95 feet; basements, parlors, and first floors; plate glass fronts; also, offices and rooms above; steam heat, elevator, electric and gas fixtures; possession. Apply to CHAS. S. PECK, 23 West 30th St.

CITY FLATS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.
A.—HERBERT, 104 & 106 East 81st St
NEAR ART MUSEUM, CENTRAL PARK, AND
N. W. Cor. Lex. Av. and 44th St.,
FIRST FLOORS, SUITABLE FOR DOCTORS.
First-class apartments; steam heat, coal, and wood; uniformed hallboys; elevators; all improvements; 110, 112 East 47th St.; seven rooms and bath; all bright, sunny, and pleasant.
Apply on premises, or offices of O'REILLY BROTHERS' NEW-YORK STORAGE WAREHOUSES: 121 East 44th St., corner of Lexington Av., or 258 St. Nicholas Av., corner of 123d St.

A.—A.—A.
ELEGANT NEW 7-ROOM FLATS, STEAM heat, hot water supplied, tiled baths, sanitary plumbing, private halls, butler's pantry, inlaid floors, bird's-eye maple and oak trim, gas ranges, private houses front and rear; one block from 93d St. station and Park. 122-126 West 94th St.

AN ELEGANT FLAT, 6 ROOMS; BATH; PRIVATE hall; steam heat; near station, Park, and cable road; $30. 386 Manhattan Av., near 116th St.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.
SOUTHAMPTON
& SHINNECOCK HILLS, L. I.
Furnished cottages to rent. List now ready.
J. Metcalfe Thomas, 19 Liberty St.

SEABRIGHT, N. J., RUMSON ROAD.—For rent, furnished, for season, a fine country place; large house, eight bedrooms and five servants' rooms; three rooms in stable for men; ten acres, lawns, shade trees, &c.; icehouse, gashouse, pumping engines, and plenty of water. TIFFANY & WOOD, 621 Broadway, N. Y.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

LEO'S LIST
OF LOW-PRICED, HIGH-CLASS DWELLINGS.
$3,000 for the three-story and basement brick dwelling, containing 12 rooms and bathroom; 555 West 185th St.
$12,000 for the 20-foot front, three-story, brick dwellings on "The Terrace," adjoining corner of